

ROMANIAN BAYONET CHARGE AT KASINO WINS GROUND BACK

Operations Against Heights
End with Germans Re-
treating Verst

OFFENSIVE FALLS

Aided by Russians, Defend-
ers Gain Another Success
And More Territory

RETIRE AT VADENI

Mackensen Also Beaten At
Focsany; Holds His Own
In Susita Valley

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: The Rumanians attacked the heights in the region of the Kasino River and, after violent fighting with the bayonet, threw the enemy back a verid southwards. The Russo-Rumanian forces repulsed an offensive in the same region and pressed the enemy back two verid southwards.
We withdrew slightly northwards in the region of Vadeni. We repulsed several attacks north-east of Focsany, with great losses.
A German official communique reports: We repulsed strong Russo-Rumanian attacks northward in Susita Valley.

FRENCH INDO-CHINESE GAIN BATTLE HONORS

Detachment of Macedonian Col-
umn Make Progress In
Action Near Svets

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 15.—In Macedonia, bad weather has caused numerous floods and heavy snow-storms in the region of Lake Prespa.
The Italians repulsed an enemy attack. A munition-depot was destroyed at Putures, north of Armatous.
Engagements occurred south of Lake Ochrida, particularly in the vicinity of Veliterna, where a detachment of Indo-Chinese troops came into action. Another detachment made slight progress beyond Svets.

Tsar Promises Change In Balkans Very Soon

Cold and Exhaustion Will Stop
Germans; Increasing Losses
Will Paralyse Efforts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 15.—Admiral Pournier, writing to Le Matin regarding his visits to the Russo-Rumanian front, says that the Emperor of Russia has told him that, in a few weeks, the situation in the Balkans will assume a different aspect. Admiral Pournier anticipates that the enemy will be mastered and their progress stopped by cold and exhaustion, while their increasingly heavy losses will paralyse their efforts against Salonica.

DR. SUN DECORATED BY PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG

Maj. Gen. Kao, specially sent down from Peking by President Li Yuan-hung for the purpose, yesterday afternoon conferred upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen the Chiao-Ho decoration of the First Class. The ceremony, which was brief and devoid of formality, took place at Dr. Sun's home, No. 63 Rue Vallon, in the presence of a few intimate friends. Last night Dr. Sun celebrated the event by giving a dinner which was attended by many officials, ex-officials and military leaders.

Washington's Decision To Recall Pershing's Troops Within Week

Two Aviators, 100 Miles Inside
Mexico, Missing; Villa Is
Routed; Another Fight On

Special Cable to The China Press
New York, January 16.—General Pershing's command is to be recalled from Mexico within a week.

Two army aviators flew one hundred miles into Mexico and have not yet returned. A vigilant search is being made for them.

It is confirmed that the forces of the rebel leader, Villa, have been completely defeated in a sanguinary engagement at Jimenez. Another great battle is now raging in Chihuahua.

CONSTITUTION FURTHER DELAYED BY HOLIDAYS

Chairman Sends Cable to Get
M.P.s. Back; Ready for Pre-
liminary Examination

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, January 16.—Owing to the large number of Members of Parliament who have left Peking for their homes, for the Chinese New Year, there is a possibility that the second reading of the draft of the constitution will be delayed through the lack of a quorum. The chairman of the conference has wired to the absentees, urging them to return.

The next meeting of the conference takes place on the 19th instant, when the report of the preliminary examination of the draft will be given. The President yesterday received a number of Mongolian Princes and Nobles, who, according to ancient custom, came to Peking to pay annual tribute. There was, however, no exchange of presents, the President being of the opinion that such a custom is not appropriate to modern conditions. Titles of nobility were conferred upon some of these Nobles.

Hsu Shih-chang and Shi Shu, the controller of the Imperial Household, gave a banquet to 250 Members of Parliament, yesterday. Hsu Shih-chang, in a speech, appealed to the members to give their support to this proposal to insert a clause in the constitution concerning the favorable treatment of the House of Ching, as stipulated in the Abdication Treaty. Tang Hui-lung, responding, said "the favorable treatment agreement was of the nature of a treaty, which always would be respected." He promised his support to the proposal.

Demands from the provinces for funds in order to pay off revolutionary troops continue. Lung Chikwang is again pressing for large sums and requests to be allowed to draw on the Kwangtung salt funds. This request, however, is not likely to be granted.

Tang Chi-yao, the Tsuchun of Yunnan, is also persistently demanding funds. The Government recently remitted to him a million dollars, but Tang Chi-yao has again wired, stating that this amount is insufficient and that he requires upward of \$7,000,000 before the New Year.

Chengtu, January 15.—General Wang Chi-hsiang, yesterday, held a grand review of 10,000 Szechuenese troops at Funghuangshan Camp. The imposing array was enhanced by beautiful sunshine. There was a fine series of military evolutions and a sham fight.

Tai Kan has arrived. There was no trouble whatsoever and he received a good welcome, but, owing to the review, no officials were personally to meet him.

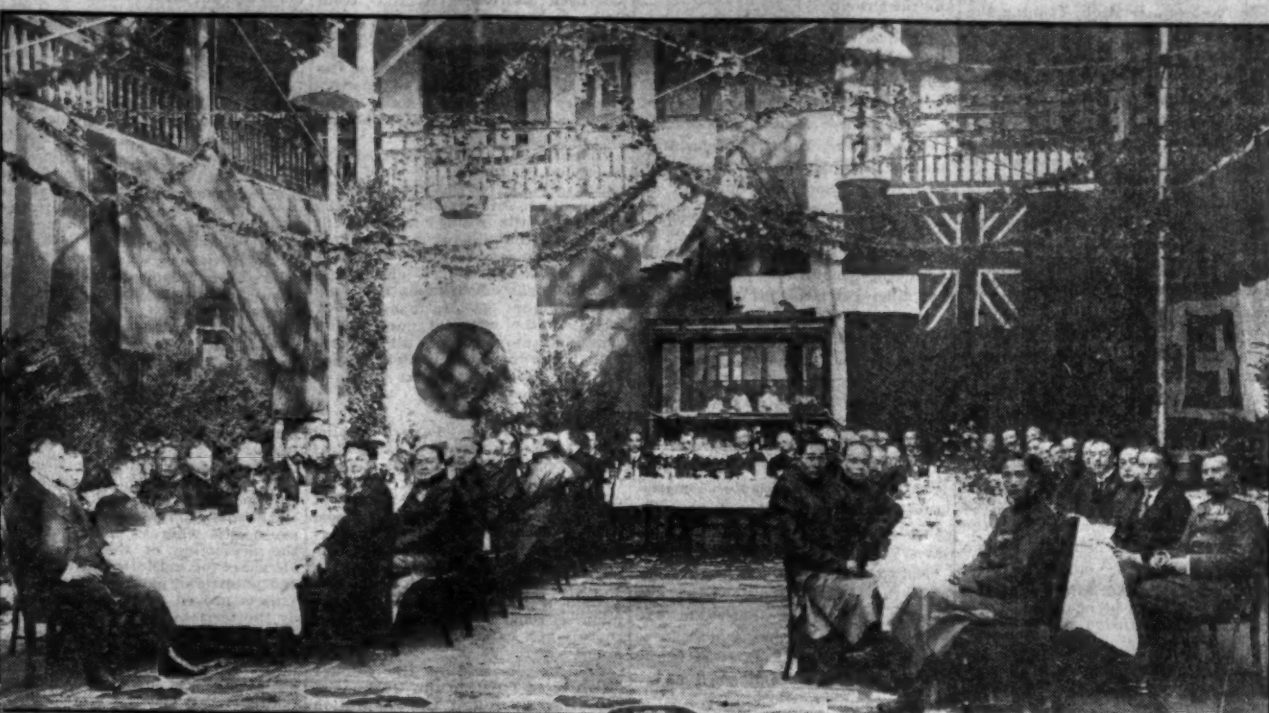
Canton, January 16.—Smallpox is increasing here. The Government has established 48 vaccination stations in Canton City.

Delegates to the medical conference, both Chinese and missionaries, are arriving. The conference begins on the 20th instant.

£5,250 In Prize Money For Blucher's Sinking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—The Prize Court has awarded £5,250 to a number of British warships which were engaged in the sinking of the German battle-cruiser Blucher in the battle of Dogger Bank, on January 24, 1915.

Many Notables at Luncheon Given By H.E. Yang Tcheng In Honor of Prince Kudasheff



This luncheon at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs was a special compliment to the Russian Minister to Peking, who is spending a few days in Shanghai in connection with the opening of the new Russian Consulate-General. Among the guests were Consuls-General D. Siffert (Belgium and Senior), T. Raaschou (Denmark), A. Ariyoshi (Japan), Sir E. D. H. Fraser (Great Britain), V. Grosse (Russia), Cav. G. de Rossi (Italy), Jorge Rosa de Oliveira (Portugal), P. E. Nagai (France), H. Phillips (British Consul), Col. Kremenetsky and Capt. Synnerberg (Russian Military Service), Messrs. W. A. Bratsow, V. Hagelstrom, and K. Luchich (Russian Consular Staff), J. P. Mitropanov and J. J. Desnitsky (Russian Legation Staff), M. Gregorieff (Russian Municipal Council, Hankow), Count L. S. Jezierski (Russo-Asiatic Bank), A. T. Belchenko, E. C. Pearce (Chairman, S.M.C.), F. S. Unwin (Commissioner of Customs), F. E. Taylor (Customs Statistical Department), A. G. Stephen (Wayfaring), G. Brauns, Capt.-Supt. K. J. McEuen, Tong Shao-yi, General Lu Yuang-chiang, and Messrs. Kong Yu-wei, Hsu Tao-zin, M. Y. Chung, Wong Yang, Sun Chun-hi, Wong Wen-tien, Lou Chin-shen, Wong Chia-an, Tong Tsin-po, Tsen Nian-chi, Chen Fee-chin, Shia Hung-chong, Tsen Chao-chen, Qu Ja-zu, Li Wen-chuen, Shia Foo-chu, Huang Shao-an, Kwan Chun, Nieh Yung-chin, J. P. Cho, S. K. Chen, and N. T. Yang.

MILITARY MEDAL WON BY JAPANESE SOLDIER

Private Ohara, of Middlesex
Regiment, Formerly With
Sikhs, Has 70 Wounds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—The King has consented to present the Military Medal to a Japanese soldier, Private Ohara, of the Middlesex Regiment, who is in hospital at Edmonton, with seventy wounds. Private Ohara joined the Sikhs in India at the outbreak of the war and was afterwards transferred to the Middlesex Regiment. He was formerly a Journalist.

GEN. SMUTS TO ATTEND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Urgent Business Prevents Gen.
Botha, the Premier, Leaving
South Africa

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—Official—Urgent affairs preventing General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, leaving the country, the Imperial Government has acceded to the request made by the Union Government to release General Smuts from his command in East Africa, as early as possible, to enable him to represent South Africa at the war conference.

Japan Asks More Time In Chenchiang Case

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, January 16.—During the negotiations about Chenchiang, Japan made the proposal to postpone the demands about the employment of military instructors and the establishment of police stations in Inner Mongolia and Manchuria to a more suitable time.

SON TO CHAMBERLAIN

Reuter's Service
London, January 15.—Mrs. Austen Chamberlain has given birth to a son.

The Weather

Damp, misty and cloudy weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 58.8 and the minimum 26.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 52.8 and 26.6.

Big Italian Campaign Planned By Austrian And Bavarian Troops

Special Mountain Training In
Preparation for Punitive Ex-
pedition in Trentino

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, January 15.—Austrian reports state that important contingents of Austrian and Bavarian troops are concentrating at Innsbruck, where they will be trained in mountain-warfare, with a view to a new "punitive expedition" against Italy, in the Trentino, in the Spring.

SWEEP TURKS SLOWLY FROM BANKS OF TIGRIS

British Hold All Save Small
Area on Right; More Gains
Around Kut-el-Amara

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We have progressed eastward and westward of Kut-el-Amara and, except for a small area, north-eastward of Kut-el-Amara, the whole right bank of the Tigris eastward of the Shatt-al-Hai has been cleared of the enemy.

21 Persons Killed At Dupont Powder Works

Special Cable to The China Press
New York, January 16.—In an explosion at one of the Dupont powder works, twenty-one persons were killed.

SINK FIVE SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—The British steamers Beaufort and Brentwood (1,192 tons), the Norwegian steamer Vestfold (1,833 tons), the Greek steamer Evangelos (3,778 tons) and the Russian sailing-vessel Ruby (949 tons) have been sunk.

SHELL GERMAN TRAINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We raided the enemy's lines, eastward of Loos, inflicting many casualties. We shelled some transports northward of the Ancre.

Merchantman Cannot Carry a Gun for Self Defence Says Berlin

Acers Obvious Purpose is To
Attack; 'This Decides Our
Course of Action'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, January 11.—If is officially reported: A public notification of the British Admiralty, as spread by the Poldhu Wireless Service, says: "Efforts are being made by Germany to cast doubt on the strictly defensive character of the armament carried by British merchantmen. The British Admiralty declares that the British policy is quite clear. They cannot admit any distinction between the rights of unarmed ships and ships which are armed solely for defense."

"Each has the right to defend herself against attack, visit or search by the enemy by any means in her power, but it must not seek out the enemy with the intention to attack him, as this is the duty of commissioned war-ships."

Such transparent dialectics will never lead to a judgment based on facts, unless one wants to intentionally lift up the visor of bombastic vertigo. We are engaged in a hard struggle and we believe in facts, not in arguing.

Hostile merchantmen carry their armament in order to attack. The British navy is acting in accordance with the principle that attack is the best defense. This has been proved by the orders issued and the actual execution of these orders. This decides our course of action.

30 ARMED ROBBERS GET HOT RECEPTION

Early yesterday morning thirty armed robbers made an attack upon a village situated north of the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad in Yun-shin Road, Chapel. Before they succeeded in getting into the village, they were surprised by a number of Chapel Chinese police. Six robbers were caught and two pistols were found in their possession. One robber was injured. Prior to the robbers' attack, the police were informed by the village headmen that they expected to be attacked.

In anticipation of robber raids between now and Chinese New Year, Superintendent Hsu Kuo-liang has ordered special police to patrol important districts, particularly the roads leading into the Settlements.

BERNSTORFF DISMISSES BOPP FROM CONSULATE

Agrees Plotter Against Allies
Was Guilty of Violating
Neutrality of U.S.

Special Cable to The China Press
New York, January 16.—The German Consul-General at San Francisco, Bopp, who was convicted with others of plotting to blow up munition-ships, bridges, etc., has been removed from his office, by order of the Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, for having violated the neutrality of the United States.

Dutch Warship Stops Trespassing U-Boat

Brings in Submarine Found
Operating Within Territorial
Waters; Is Released Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Flushing, January 15.—A Dutch warship has brought in a German submarine which was found in Dutch territorial waters. The submarine was released, after an investigation and conducted outside territorial waters.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Jan. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinjo M. Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague Feb. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 13
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behie Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

Some American mail, which connected at Kobe with the French mail s.s. Armand Behie, is due here at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Colombo on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

KAISER MEDITATING EFFORT FOR PEACE THREE MONTHS AGO

Told Hollweg Other Rulers
Lacked Courage to Move,
So He Would

DIRECTED DRAFT

Belgium Quotes her Case
To Show Wilson's Con-
clusions at Fault

FORCED TO FIGHT

Alternative was Disgrace;
Now Seeking Reparation
And Future Security

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—The German newspaper Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a letter which the Kaiser addressed to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, on October 31, saying: "The enemy peoples are being kept in the war by lies and frauds, because their rulers are without the moral courage to speak the peace-word. It is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own and the enemy peoples, who is indifferent to any wilful misrepresentation of his action and who possesses the will to free the world of its sufferings."

"I have the courage and, trusting in God, I shall dare to take this step. Please draft Notes on these lines and submit them to me and make all the necessary arrangements without delay."

Belgian Reply to Wilson
The text of the Belgian reply to Mr. Wilson's Note has been published. It says that President Wilson seems to believe that the objects of the belligerents are identical. The example of Belgium proves the contrary. Belgium never entertained desires for conquest.

The barbarity with which Germany is treating the Belgians does not indicate that she will guarantee the future rights of the weak nations, whom she has not ceased to trample underfoot. Belgium welcomes and relies upon the assurance of the United States that she will co-operate after the war in measures to protect small nations from violence and oppression.

If any country is justified in saying that she is fighting to defend her existence, it is Belgium. Forced to fight or submit to disgrace, she passionately desires the unprecedented sufferings of her population ended, but she will only accept a peace assuring reparation and security for the future.

The generous assistance given by the American people justifies the hope that the United States will echo the demand of the Entente for the restoration of Belgium to her place among civilized nations.

Britain Impresses Neutrals

A summary of the week's happenings says: The Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note is universally acclaimed as a sober, dignified, satisfactory and frank statement of the Allied aims on behalf of civilization. Neutrals, especially, comment on the fact that, whereas Germany persists in representing Britain as the moving force and the chief proponent of the war, in point of fact, Britain asks nothing whatever for herself in these peace proposals.

In strange contrast comes Germany's simultaneous appeal to neutrals, in which history is garbled and perverted, as usual, but with no real attempt to answer any point raised by the Allies. Germany's new plea that the Belgian deportations were undertaken only in a most just and tender solicitude, for the Belgians' own interest, finds its best commentary in the universal horror expressed at these proceedings, alike by the Pope and the Dutch and Scandinavian peoples, in crowded meetings of protest.

In view of the magnificent work being done by Ireland and the Boers, on behalf of the British Empire, it is singularly futile for Germany to attempt to make capital out of bygone bitterness.

Still Increasing Energies

In Britain, meanwhile, the energies of the people are more and more

highly strong. The new war loan is universally acclaimed with enthusiasm, consequent on the rousing speech of the Prime Minister.

The hints of new purposes in the new Austrian Government continue to give but cold comfort to their German allies, to whom, to have overrun Rumania, in the present conditions, affords none but a barren victory, while the hopes of raising a fresh army out of the pretended liberation of Poland have proved a most empty farce, provoking strong threats to recalcitrant Poles that they are not yet really free and independent at all.

While Germany, despite her claims, is thus harried by destitution and disaffection in her midst, the British army has now cleared Germany's Turkish ally wholly out of the Sinai Peninsula and is on the verge of beginning the liberation of the Holy Land from the Ottoman oppressor.

Wilson Not Discouraged By Answer of the Allies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, January 12.—In many quarters, the opinion is expressed that a closer study of the reply of the Entente to President Wilson's peace Note indicates that the door has not been closed to further negotiations. A telegram from Washington says that President Wilson is not discouraged by the Entente's reply.

Hand-Grenades Beat Off German Attacks

Aisne and Argonne Positions Intact After Bombardment And Assault

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 15.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There has been fairly great artillery activity in the region of the Aisne and between the Aisne and the Argonne.

The communique this evening reported: There have been mutual bombardments on both banks of the Somme, on the right of the Meuse and in Lorraine.

The Germans, after a bombardment, attacked our advance posts between the Aisne and the Argonne. They were thrown back after some lively fighting with hand-grenades.

We carried out several successful *coup-de-main* and took material and prisoners.

News Brevities

The graduating exercises of the Beulah Academy and Mary S. Black Seminary on North Seachuan Road will be held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Martyrs' Memorial Hall, tomorrow at 2 p.m. Mr. E. W. Thwing, President of the International Reform Association, and Dr. Gray will deliver speeches and a large attendance is expected.

Last Monday evening a bomb was thrown into a Chinese restaurant in Hupeh Road. The explosion caused great commotion amongst the patrons. No-one was hurt. The bomb-thrower is still at large.

For close on an hour yesterday afternoon the S. F. B. was engaged at a fire near the Carlton Cafe, the premises involved being the British Manufacturers' Agency, No. 49 Kiangse Road. It was extremely fortunate that the residents of a neighboring flat discovered the fire so early and promptly telephoned the Brigade, enabling them to effect a good "stop." Otherwise it is quite possible the whole block would have been affected as practically all the internal divisions are of lath and plaster.

Mr. J. A. Thomas, of the British-American Tobacco Company, has arrived in Japan on his way to Shanghai.

Mr. F. L. Wright, a prominent Chicago architect, who will build the new Imperial Hotel in Tokio, reached Japan on the Empress of Asia last week.

2nd-Lieut. P. J. Heckford, of the 189th Battery, Heavy Artillery, and formerly of the S. M. Police, has been killed in action. The deceased was only in Shanghai for a little over a year, and was 27 years of age.

Boselli Makes Powerful Speech Defining Italians' Objects in Entering War

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Rome, December 10.—The Chamber of Deputies was re-opened on the 6th inst., and the President of the Ministry, Signor Boselli, made a memorable dissertation, defining the actual attitude of Italy. Of this brilliant discourse I extract the following paragraphs.

"The Mediterranean interests of Italy always have been the object of our vigilant attention. Italy is a power essentially Mediterranean. It is on the sea that lies the way to her future. We do not seek the supremacy, but only the equilibrium of forces, the condition necessary for peace and prosperity. Italy is always an element of surety and stability. We have the firm confidence that the international situation which will result from the victory will assure this equilibrium in the Oriental Mediterranean, which constitutes a point of support in Italian politics.

"The same supreme political and economical necessities of our future have determined the extension given to the military operations at the front of Vallona, which will remain a sure barrier for our strategical situation in the Adriatic sea, and it will be a starting-point of our future commercial expansion in the quasi-Balkan sea.

"But principally due to our occupation of territory in southern Albania, we have been able to collaborate efficaciously with our allies in stopping contraband of war which the enemy was expediting across the Hellenic frontier; besides, due to the combined efforts of our troops with the troops of our allies coming from Salonica, we closed for the enemy this part of the Balkanic frontier.

"In the Spring of 1915, before we entered the war, France and Britain communicated to Petrograd their full consent, that in the future treaty of peace, Constantinople would be attributed to Russia, with the guarantee of liberty of the adjoining Straits. We have subsequently adhered to this declaration which established the acknowledgment of the secular aspirations of our brave ally.

"The ancient traditions of thought, the arms employed in defense of civilisation, and the imperishable conveniences of our renaissance and our national resurrection, have long ago closely united the Italian soul with the soul of Poland, always upholding her bright ideals, always invincible in her belief of her resurrection. That is why Italy, in accordance with her allies, applauded the announcement of the Emperor of Russia when recently he renewed his promise to guarantee unity and autonomy to all the populations of Poland.

"On the contrary, the central empires have again confirmed the dismemberment of Poland and in violating the right of the people they have transformed a simple military occupation into definite sovereignty. In that way they force with an incredible violence the Polish people to fight against a State of which rightly they form a part. Against these facts the Italian Government has, with her allies, raised a formal protestation to the Governments of the neutral States."

Regarding Belgium, Minister Boselli continued: "Italy has raised a great cry of reprobation and of disdain, which is the universal cry; she wishes for the noble Belgian nation the near restoration of her independence, a prize indeed due to her sublime sacrifice.

"In the midst of such a great unchaining of violent oppressors and inhuman excesses, Italy has not forgotten the generous moderation and the sanctity of her traditions; she has not forgotten that she is the country of international right as well as of civilisation.

"Although attacked by aerial incursions without scruples in the choice of the means, we have not exercised any retaliation which was not in conformity with the laws of inviolable justice and the sentiment of our dignity."

In these days has been constituted in Milan a financial group which will

prepare the foundation of a new and important institute of credit, on an absolutely national character, which will specially take in hand the commerce with the colonies, with Russia, and the Orient.

The new Cardinals, according to a Catholic semi-official paper, will be: Mgr. de Bianchi, Major Domo of the Vatican; Mgr. Boggiani, Assessor of the Consistory; Mgr. Nicola Marini, Auditor to the Holy Father; Mgr. Ascalesi, Archbishop of Benevento; Mgr. Giorgi, Secretary of the Concilio; Mgr. Ibarretti, Assessor of the Holy Office; and Mgr. Dubois, Archbishop of Rouen; Mgr. Maurin, Archbishop of Lyons; and Mgr. La Fontaine, Patriarch of Venice.

The three last names mean that France will have three new Cardinals; and this circumstance has been very much commented upon, as if the Pope in this way wanted to indicate his sympathy for France; but at the same time his protest to the Italian Government on the appropriation of the Palazzo Venezia, seems again to show a certain inclination towards the Central Empires.

Notwithstanding his nationality and the great traditions of his family, the Holy Father is, in the general opinion keeping a most strict neutrality, bestowing on every country his holy, beneficent, spiritual influence.

The mobilisation proclaimed at the beginning of the war has brought back to the Mother country over 600,000 Italians and Minister Nitti remarked the other day, that owing not only to this, but also to the fact that emigration has been strictly forbidden during the last two years, which consequently resulted in about one million men remaining on Italian soil, Italy, in spite of the losses suffered during the war, will after the declaration of peace find that her population has increased.

The open town of Padova was visited by four Austrian aeroplanes which in two directions passed over Venice and then came and dropped four bombs on the beautiful little town where rests the miraculous Saint Antonio.

Three of the bombs produced no damage, but a fourth one dropped in a popular restaurant where many poor people had taken refuge; and due to the falling in of the ceiling and water-reservoirs, which broke, more than seventy inoffensive creatures, mothers and children, were found dead.

All over Italy there has been a clamor of indignation against this atrocity. Even the Pope wanted to manifest his sorrow, and Mgr. Pellizzo, Bishop of Padova, has received the following telegram:

"The Holy Father, deploring and reproving the aerial bombardment of defenceless open towns, regardless who commits it, sends to the families struck by such grave calamity, the sum of 10,000 lire and comforts you and all your dioceses with apostolic benedictions. Signed:

"Cardinal Gaspari."

The Government was represented at the funeral of the victims, and the indignation of the Italian public is stirred as never before.

Lately, at the Academy of Santa Cecilia was inaugurated the Sunday Concert Season, and amongst other numbers in the program were the "Siegfried" and the "Dawn of the Gods." The concert went on until the

March of Siegfried began, then one man in the audience screamed: "Is this for the victims of Padova?" And then followed a real pandemonium, and the whole assembly became infuriated, raising loud protests, which were hardly ended when Director Poscanini played the Royal March.

Regarding Poland and the proclamation of it as an independent Kingdom, the official definition of the views of Italy as expressed by the President of the Ministry to the Russian Premier are as follows:

"I associate myself with all my heart to the communication, which has been addressed to you from Paris, at the end of the Conference of the Allies, by my colleagues, the Presidents of the Council MM. Briand and Asquith, as regards the pretention of Germany and Austria-Hungary to create a new State on the Polish territory which momentarily they have occupied.

"The Italian Nation has always nourished sentiments of vivid sympathy on behalf of the Polish people, and we have full confidence that the victory of the Allied armies will annihilate the illusive plan formed by our enemies in spite of international law and conventions.

"The royal government can only applaud the declarations already made by the imperial government, granting autonomy to all the reunited Polish people, which autonomy has been the secular ideal of this noble nation."

The Giornale di Lavori Public publishes an interesting statistical report regarding the mobilisation of railways. At the moment when the railways were put in the charge of the military authorities, we possessed 5,000 locomotives and 160,000 wagons. With all this material we are able to make circulate on the ten great railway-lines which cross the Veneto a military train every 10 minutes, roughly speaking, which is equivalent to about 120 trains in 24 hours.

On the occasion of the counter-offensive at Trentino the working of our railways caused the admiration of the whole world because in the days elapsing between the attempt of an invasion, and the vehemence of our counter-attack, we transported 600,000 men, 70,000 quadrupeds, 16,000 vehicles and 900 cannon.

A strike amongst typographers and compositors has broken out in Milan. The employees claimed a raise of 30% on their salaries, but the employers granted only 15 per cent.

Some newspapers suspended publication, and only a few appeared, these being reduced in size.

New financial Royal decrees have been promulgated, for heavier contributions towards the expenses of the war. On the over-profits made during the war, commerce and in-

dustry will be taxed twenty, thirty, forty and fifty per cent. The non-fighting army men, even workers in Government offices, will also be more highly taxed. Higher taxes are put on perfumes and cosmetics.

By these measures are, furthermore, taxed letters of exchange, the official stamp-paper, titles of property and tickets for theaters and other public performances.

Likewise are there increased taxes on the revenues of private people and associations, on the telegraphic tariff, playing cards, Government concessions, also on motor-cycles, automobiles, autowagons, and higher taxes are put on house rentals.

At the Hospital which Queen Margherita established in her villa, she designed to decorate with the medal for military valor several officers, who have been lying there under her special supervision.

Regarding the work done by women for the war, the Government ordered a statistical report, and of the 37 provinces which already have sent their reports, the number of nearly 140,000 is reached so far; and as the Provinces which have still to send their statements, are those where the most thickly populated towns are located, it is expected we shall find that over a million women are actually engaged in war work.

The Holy Father on the occasion of the meeting of the last Consistory delivered an oration in which, in a generalising way, he referred to the barbarous way in which the war has been waged by some countries. In the relationship between the nations, the observation of laws establishes a regime of peace and prosperity, whereas on the contrary, the neglecting of the laws or the disregard of authority bring discord and public and private perturbations. This is proved in a remarkable way by the terrible conflict which is now desolating Europe, and it shows to what excesses and to what disaster may lead the violation of or the disdain for the laws which rule the relations between the States.

One sees it indeed in the general convulsion of the countries, in the abominable treatment inflicted on the holy attributes and on the ministers of the Church, in spite of their ecclesiastical dignity, and inviolable as they ought to have been considered by the Divine Code and the Rights of the People; one sees it in the great numbers of pacific citizens, many still of tender age, who are taken away midst the cries of their mothers, their wives, and their children! One sees it also in the open towns with defenceless populations exposed to aerial bombardment. We see it everywhere, on land and on the sea, in nameless horrors which shock the spirit with infinite sorrow.

At the Palazzo Venezia, the residence of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, existed a splendid marble bust

of Pope Paul II. When lately the Italian Government took over all the enemy properties in Italy, it caused sorrowful surprise to find that this magnificent work of art had disappeared.

After many rumors and mysterious fancies, the authorities have been informed that the bust is well looked after in a princely castle, where it was sent for safe keeping by the Austrian Ambassador before taking his conge from Rome.

The Lieutenant of the Medical Corps, Miss Filomena Corolini, has received orders to take up duties in the zone of war.

Obituary

Mrs. T. L. Harnsberger

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Taichow, January 12.—Mrs. T. L. Harnsberger died here on January 9 following a short illness. Mrs. Harnsberger was a missionary under the Southern Presbyterian Board and had lived in China about four years. She was a faithful worker and was very popular with the Chinese. She was a native of West Virginia.

COLD WAVE AT TAICHOW

Special Correspondence of The China Press

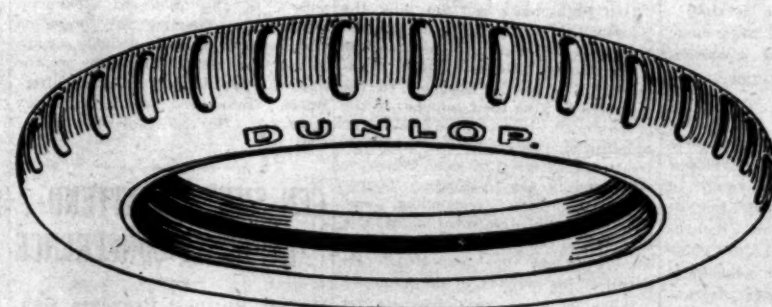
Taichow, January 12.—Taichow has just seen her coldest weather for many years. All the canals have been frozen and traffic has been almost completely stopped. We expect to see all the launches running again within two or three days, the warmer weather causing a typical January thaw.

ACTIVITY ON CARSO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, January 15.—An official communique reports increased enemy artillery activity on Carso, eastward of Gorizia.

PLEA FOR CHINGS

Ostasiatische Lloyd
Peking, January 16.—Hsu Shichang and Shi Hsu, former State Guardian of the Emperor Houan Tung, entertained a large number of Parliamentarians, yesterday, discussing with them the question of including the favorable treatment of the Ching family in the constitution.



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you know quite well, the more care you take of your health, the more effectively you can repair a temporary injury to it. Tyres are like constitutions—if treated properly much can be done with them, otherwise they are ruined. If the casing of your worn cover is sound, it can be repaired and re-treaded by the

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PLAN NEW WARSHIPS GREATEST IN WORLD

23-Knot Battleships, of 42,000
Tons, Mounting Twelve
16-Inch Guns

TO COST \$26,000,000 EACH

General Board's Recommendations
for 1918 Program
Told to House

Washington, December 11.—The largest and most powerful battleships in the world have been recommended for the American Navy by the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President. They will have 23 knots speed, displace 42,000 tons, mount twelve 16-inch guns, and cost \$26,000,000 each—\$15,000,000 for hull and machinery, and \$11,000,000 for guns and armor.

The navy's fastest battleship, built or building, has 21 knots speed. The largest battleships thus far authorized are the Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia, for which contracts were let only recently, and which will each displace 32,600 tons. The Colorado class is to mount only eight 16-inch guns. The new battleships recommended by the General Board will represent an increase of 10 per cent in speed, 50 per cent in gun power, more than 50 per cent in machinery, and about 30 per cent in displacement.

These recommendations were submitted to Secretary Daniels only a week ago, and their characteristics were disclosed by Mr. Daniels while testifying today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The preliminary plans for these vessels—the largest, fastest, and most powerful believed to be in contemplation for any navy—have been completed. These plans have been prepared, not for the Colorado class authorized in the 1917 program but for battleships Nos. 49, 50, and 51, for which appropriations are to be asked from Congress this winter as part of the building program for the fiscal year 1918, representing the second installment of the three-year program adopted last August. Three more battleships will have to be authorized next winter to complete this program, Nos. 52, 53, and 54, and these will be similar to Nos. 49, 50 and 51. As large as Canal will take.

These vessels will be about the largest that can be built for safe transit through the Panama Canal. The locks of that waterway, measuring 110 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, limit the size of American warships. These new battleships will each have a maximum beam of 100 feet. Whether intended to be so or not, they will likewise be an answer to the latest battleship designed for the Japanese Navy, a battleship larger, swifter, and more powerful than any built or authorized for the American Navy prior to Nos. 49, 50, and 51.

This powerful Japanese battleship was mentioned by Rear Admiral Badger of the General Board in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs last Friday. The Japanese ship, he said, would have a main battery of twelve 16-inch or 18-inch guns, against 12 14-inch guns on American battleships now building, and eight 16-inch guns for the four units of the Colorado class, authorized in August.

What the new type of American battleship, planned for Nos. 49, 50, and 51, means may be better grasped by comparing it with the type of Nos. 45 to 48. (the Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia,) for which contracts have just been let, as follows:

Class 45.	
Displacement	32,600 tons
Speed	21 knots
Main battery	8 16-inch guns
Caliber	45
Arranged in	4 turrets
Secondary battery	22 5-inch guns
Anti aircraft guns	4
Cost:	
Hull	\$11,500,000
Guns and armor	11,000,000
Total	\$22,500,000
Class 49.	
Displacement	42,000 tons
Speed	23 knots

Count Tolstoy, Reformer's Son, Flees New York



(Count Illya Tolstoy)

This photograph of Count Illya Tolstoy shows his striking resemblance to his great father, Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian writer and reformer. Count Tolstoy, who is touring America, says he has left New York because it is too hurried and feverish for him.

Main battery	12 16-inch guns
Caliber	50
Arranged in	4 turrets
Secondary battery	22 5-inch guns
Anti-aircraft guns	6
Cost:	
Hull	\$15,000,000
Guns and armor	11,000,000
Total	\$26,000,000

Government Contracts Delayed
Secretary Daniels advocated legislation which would compel steel companies and other private concerns to give preference to Government orders for military supplies. He will submit a new section for the pending Naval Appropriation bill for this purpose, in order to hasten battleship construction, which he declared was being delayed by commercial work both in the yards of private builders and in the steel plants.

The Secretary explained to the Naval Committee a statement in his annual report as to the delays encountered in getting the building program authorized by the last session under construction. He pointed out that no satisfactory bids had been received for the four battle cruisers of the 1917 program, nor any bids at all for three of the four scout cruisers. They were new types, but vitally necessary, in the opinion of the General Board, the Secretary said, and he added: "Every time we make a change and advancement in design, the ship builders want to stick to the old plans."

Mr. Daniels recommended abolishment of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., and the establishment there of a marine barracks for a thousand men, the 168 prisoners to be sent to the prison ship Southern at Portsmouth. Mr. Daniels praised the services of Boatswain Hill, commanding the Southern, and approved a suggestion by Representative Roberts that he be made a Commander in the navy by act of Congress.

Extension of facilities for enlisted men to enter the Naval Academy was urged by the Secretary, but he disapproved of the suggestion for early graduation of midshipmen to fill vacancies in the service. He intimated that he might ask later that the pay of all enlisted men on first enlistment be raised to encourage recruiting.

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SEE REAL WEAKNESS IN GERMANY'S OFFER

Prominent Englishmen Think
Internal Troubles Dictated
Chancellor's Move

SAY BRITAIN CANNOT STOP

Sydenham And Garvin Sure
Peace Made Now Would
Not Endure

London, December 13.—Prominent Englishmen who have expressed their opinions of the German peace proffer to The New York Times correspondent are almost unanimous in saying that it can receive no serious consideration from the allied Governments. An exception is furnished in the contention of Philip Snowden, Socialist and pacifist, that the allies cannot afford to ignore or reject Germany's advances. Following are the views recorded:

Lord Sydenham, an authority on imperial defense—"In putting forward her vague proposal of peace Germany is apparently actuated, for one thing, by the wish to unite all peace parties, pacifists, and conscientious objectors so as to bring pressure on the belligerent governments. The motive back of it is apparently the internal situation in Germany, which is evidently difficult. All the evidence coming from Germany is that she is in a bad way economically, and that her difficulties are increasing as the war goes on. From reliable information received here from Germany it appears that the poorer classes must be suffering from want of food, particularly in the small towns, where there is real privation."

"Before the Rumanian campaign there is no doubt that real depression over Germany's failure to win the war existed throughout the Empire. It needed something like the Rumanian victory to make possible the opportunity of the German Government to go before the world with an appeal for the cessation of hostilities. Without it Germany could not have raised her voice with any chance of being heard. So all the pressure was put on the Rumanian campaign, and at once Germany lets the world know she is for peace."

"The only possible answer that can be made to the German peace proposals is to recall the fact that the whole responsibility for the war rests with the Germans, and that the war must be fought out until the principles that opposed Germany's unparalleled barbarity prevail."

Would Breed War, Says Garvin
J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer—"No final impressions can be stated until authentic details of

the German peace propositions are known. At present the German Chancellor's speech seems to mean the creation and the acceptance by the Allies of a vast pan-German empire which would dominate all nations of the old world. This is no basis for permanent peace but only for future war. Germany according to this program would have achieved a grand aggressive design with which she began this war. Further struggle for her command and world empire assuredly would follow sooner or later if the present suggestion put forward by the German Chancellor or anything like it were to be accepted.

"German militarism would be strengthened, not weakened, in Europe by comparison with its neighbors. Evils which have threatened humanity and civilization would not be overthrown but conserved. The upas tree, instead of being cut down, would be invigorated at the root."

"No terms such as these are possible or thinkable. The Allies must have security for a more just international order and for maintenance of peace. We never can lay down arms until these ends are obtained. We wage no war, as has often been suggested by the enemy, for the crushing of Germany as a nation. Nothing of the kind. Germany must accept in the world status of international equality no more and no less and must renounce any pretence of dominion and ascendancy over her neighbors."

Snowden Urges Consideration
Philip Snowden, Socialist Member of Parliament, chief of the pacifist party—"Even assuming no terms are yet proposed, Von Bethmann Hollweg's statement, as far as it goes, puts the question of peace negotiations into a dominating position from which it cannot recede. Full responsibility rests on the Allies if they contemptuously reject this proposal. At least it is their duty to examine it and say whether it contains a possibility of bringing the war to an end on conditions that will be reasonable and, as far as possible, satisfactory to everybody."

"It will, I think, be a very great mistake if we place on this proposal the interpretation that it means the Central Powers feel they cannot hold out much longer. I do not think this will be a reasonable interpretation at all."

"This at least will come out of the proposal—the allied Governments will now be compelled to declare more definitely what are their objects in the war! their terms must be set forth not rhetorically but geographically."

Thinks Germany Exhausted
Sir Hamar Greenwood, Liberal M. P., a native of Canada—"The view British will take of Germany's peace offer after the accession of

Lloyd George is that it is a bold bluff. Peace talk comes badly from the mouth of the German Chancellor, who considered the treaty with Belgium as a scrap of paper. Germany wants peace. She desires to get an armistice for the winter, so that she can further better her defense in the spring.

"Peace at the conclusion of this war will be dictated from London, and not Berlin. We have got to go on until Germany is beaten, and go on we will to the bitter end. The Allies have not yet reached the maximum of their power in men or munitions, while Germany not only has but we think is exhausted and on the down grade. As to the essentials of war, in men and munitions, the Allies are better off, and Germany is worse off, than ever before. The fight must go on. Much as Britain wants peace she cannot give up now."

Sir Jesse Boot, head of a great drug firm—"Great Britain is anxious for peace, but is not going to be bluffed by Germany. The Chancellor's efforts are now only a confession of Germany's weakness and cannot be taken seriously by Britain and her allies. We shall have to wait before making peace until Germany is driven back from France. It is going to take time, and it is going to involve a big sacrifice, but not before then can we think of peace. We are slowly getting on, and we are going further with it. The majority of British opinion, without a shadow of doubt, is for pushing the war on. They don't want the Government to let up. All will be back of the Lloyd George Government in the relentless prosecution of the war to a victorious end."

Dr. Ronald M. Burrows, Principal of King's College, London—"The tone of the Kaiser's telegram makes it wildly impossible that the terms of peace will be such as the Allies will accept. It is a heavy responsibility to reject overtures for a peace which we all so much desire, but it is one which the Allies will almost certainly have to take."

"We deny that the German combination is victorious in every encounter this year with the armies of the Allies. It has been defeated at Verdun, in Galicia on the Carso, and on the Somme."

"Owing to lack of co-ordination between the four great Allies, a lack which we deplore but after all only witnesses the fact that they are not the slaves of any one member of the group, as her allies are of Germany, Mackensen and Falkenhayn have enabled to concentrate on little Rumania. If that is Germany's claim to victory and the basis of her peace terms, there is, I fear, little chance that we can consider them."

FUKUDA TALKS 'RELATIONS'

If There's Trouble, Will Be America's Fault, He Says

San Francisco, January 3.—Lieut. General Fukuda of the Japanese army and Baron Togo, member of the Japanese House of Peers, sailed for Japan on the Korea Maru today. General Fukuda has received cordial receptions from United States Army officials during his visit in this country. Speaking before his departure General Fukuda said that the relations between Japan and the United States will always be peaceful unless the United States provokes Japan with a war.—Asahi.

TO DROP MURDER CASE

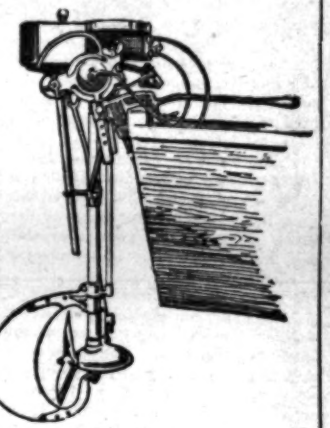
Legal Steps in Rasputin Killing May Be Discontinued

Petrograd, January 4.—It is reported that legal proceedings in connection with the murder of the monk Rasputin, who was found dead in the River Neva, yesterday, will be discontinued shortly on the ground that the killing was undertaken in self-defence. Persons hitherto subjected to domiciliary arrest have already been released.—Asahi.

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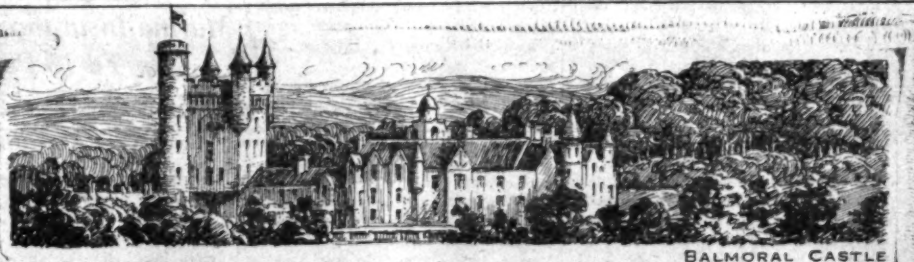
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If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

SEES A TRADE WAR AHEAD FOR AMERICA

James Keeley Says Britain Will
Put Millions To Work
When War Ends

CONFLICT WILL BE KEEN

Tariff Commission Needed, He
Urges, If America Is To
Be Ready

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—James Keeley, editor of The Chicago Herald, this morning prints this open letter addressed to the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States:

"Two words. 'Too Late,' are engraved on the tombstone of the Asquith Ministry. Justly or unjustly, the late Government that conducted England's share in the war was accused of being 'too late' on the battlefield, in the workshop, in the realm of diplomacy, in operations on the sea, in matters of legislation, in the conservation of the food supplies of the nation, in clamping the lid on riotous expenditures for luxuries, in every and each phase of protective national existence and belligerent operation. So it died because debate and procrastination strangled effort.

"Less than a year ago Lloyd George, today practically a dictator in England, made his memorable 'too late' speech. His warning has taken nearly twelve months to sink into the British mind and arouse it to action.

"Today his war council of five is in effect a national committee of safety. The men who know, the men responsible for the movement which swept the debating club out of existence, so called it before it was born. They think, they hope, that the nation's problem has been solved.

"Next Summer a bugle call will tell the story. This year 100,000 English cavalrymen sat on horseback of the Somme waiting for 'charge.' Instead the trumpets sounded 'dismount.' The British Tommies hadn't broken through.

"And to the south a corps de chasse of French similarly listened for the signal that would drive spurs into horse flanks and send the pennons of France through shattered German lines. But the bugles sounded no such note.

"Next Summer these men will mount again and the bugles will tell the tale—whether procrastination, despite delayed effort, has done its deadly work.

Sees Trade Conflict for Us

"America is not at war, but it faces commercial conflict when the reservoirs of blood in Europe have been drained of their last drop or when victory or a military stalemate cause the nations to lay down their arms.

"As I pointed out in a cable I sent from London shortly before I sailed for home, American business in competition for world trade, and home trade, is going to have a battle for existence, when the hands that today are fondling rifle stocks and tossing hand grenades and pointing cannon muzzles once more grasp the plow handle and the tool. England may have slumbered in conducting war; it is not asleep in the marts of trade. It is a new commercial and manufacturing England, alive, alert, efficient, and bent on conquest.

"When the war ends an army of 8,000,000 war workers, including soldiers, will be demobilized. This mighty force, nearly half the wage earning population of the United Kingdom and of which nearly seven-eighths are men, will be the industrial army with which England will fight her trade battles.

"Already plans are under discussion for the transfer from the service of slaughter to that of commerce. Peace, either on the battlefield, or around a council table, will, in three months, throw out of employment between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 munition workers. Half a million of these are women. To lay

off the other 5,000,000, it is estimated, will take several years.

"The joint committee on labor problems after the war is studying this gigantic question and has made a number of suggestions which probably will be carried into effect. To those whose services must be summarily dispensed with there will be given a month's wages, a railroad ticket home and, if no employment be obtained for a year, he or she is to receive 'unemployed benefit'—in other words, a certain sum, based on earning capacity, each week.

"But (and it is an important but) the plan doesn't end there. The Government will be urged to turn itself into an employment agency and obtain positions for these workers. And the Government is a way to be a large employer of commercial labor. Its money (millions and millions of dollars) has been placed in the development of industries which Great Britain, through sloth and other causes, has allowed to become exclusive possessions of competitor nations. It is into these great works (works that will be fostered by a protective tariff until they are strong enough to walk alone) that hundreds of thousands of these men will go.

"And England will not have to erect factories and build or import machinery. She has them now thoroughly equipped, skillfully and efficiently operated.

Calls for a Tariff Commission

"And what are we doing in America to meet this new competition? Are we to remain deaf and blind? Are we to ignore the certain application of the principle of protection to part of England's commerce? Is there no significance in Australia's determination to adopt a graded protective tariff when the war ends, a tariff that provides free trade for the home country and fellow-colonies, a 'reasonable' tariff for neutrals and a tariff for enemies?

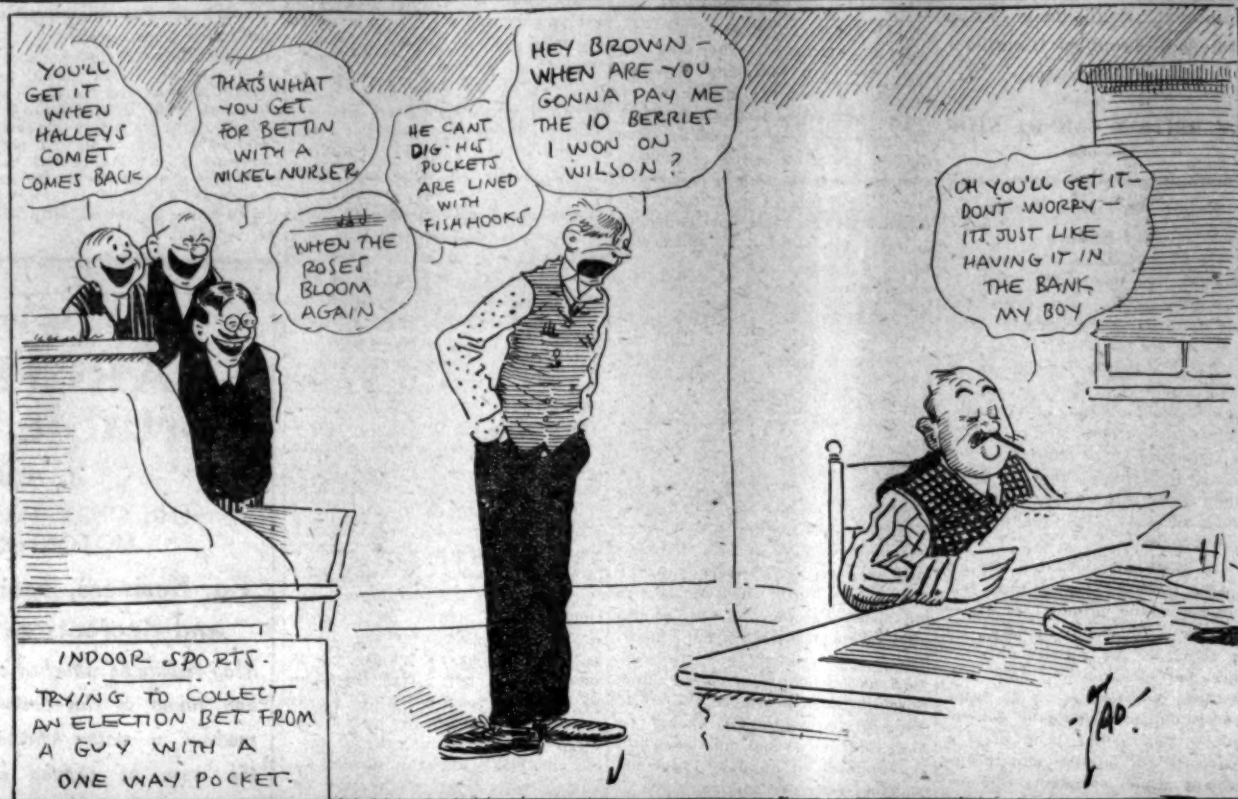
"Are American business men, American manufacturers, American mechanics, American laboring men to be sent into the conflict as unarmed and ill-prepared as was the army of England when it met the thoroughly organized, businesslike, and efficient forces of Germany?

"One paramount duty confronts this nation at this moment. Its immediate execution is on the shoulders of President Wilson; its subsequent developments lies with Congress and the business men of America.

Appoint the tariff commission, Mr. President, and appoint it at once.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Place on it the best men the wealth of America's business wisdom can produce. Urge Congress to repeal that section of the law that provides the puerile salary of \$7,500 for its members. Many times that piffling sum would not be too large a wage for men with the responsibility these men will bear. They will have in their hands much of the nation's future, and on their ability may in a large measure depend the commercial welfare of the United States. Insist on this, Mr. President, and the nation will stand back of you. Stand firm, too, Mr. President, against political interference with this purely commercial problem.

"Now is the time to begin to erect our business bulwarks. Now is the time to prepare for the inevitable clash of commerce. Other important steps must follow, but the thing of immediate importance, of vital urgency, is the setting to work of high-grade, competent, and confidence-inspiring tariff commission. It has a tremendous and difficult task ahead of it. It can start none too soon.

"We want no commercial cavalry waiting in vain the bugle call; we want no page of our industrial history to bear the fatal words 'Too late.'"

Marine Insurance Up To 15 Per Cent

New York Underwriters Follow London's Action—Highest Since 1914

New York, December 14.—War risk marine insurance yesterday reached a higher level than at any other time since August, 1914, when with the beginning of the war the rate went to 20 per cent. The usual peace rate is one-fourth of 1 per cent, but yesterday the lowest rates obtainable were 15 per cent. for Mediterranean shipments and from 8 to 10 per cent. for transatlantic cargoes—rates based on

total valuation of ship and cargo and not on the latter only, as heretofore. The great rise in rates dates back to Saturday when, apparently, inkings of the German peace plan coupled with strong belief in its eventual rejection, reached insurance circles downtown. As was explained yesterday, insurance men are convinced that Berlin's parleys will come to naught and that, with her half-the-war scheme frustrated, she will send her submarines to sea with orders to sink all ships.

The action of New York underwriters in putting up charges followed action taken in London, and, though downtown brokers admitted they thought the rates too high, they justified their move by saying they were in closer touch with the shipping situation, and that any action they took must be paralleled here.

Some idea of what 10 per cent. insurance means may be gathered from the fact that the average valuation of a ship laden with munitions is between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000, entailing payment of \$300,000 to \$400,000 in premiums. Despite the enormous costs it was said that business, far from falling off, continued to pile up faster than the insurance companies could expeditiously handle it.

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Demands Annexation On The East And West

Munich Paper Urges Keeping French Iron Region And Russian Provinces

London, December 13.—In view of the coming publication of new German peace proposals, The Daily Chronicle quotes an article in the inspired Munich Neueste Nachrichten, which, discussing the "absolute minimum of fresh acquisitions necessary for the security of the German Empire," says:

"Germany has always been exposed to political isolation by the rest of Europe, owing to its geographical position. This hemming in is the natural consequence of this position, and must be looked upon as certain to continue also in the future. All that Germany can do is to make her defensive line stronger than it has been before and annex such territories as necessary, both for this purpose and for her economic independence. Toward the east this has already

been partially done through the establishment of the Kingdom of Poland as a rampart against Russian pressure; but this is not enough, as East Prussia cannot be sufficiently protected by Poland alone. It is, therefore, not possible to surrender Courland, nor the Government of Suwalki, and parts of Lithuania up to the line of the Niemen.

"The German western frontier as it was created by the Congress of Vienna has been a great injustice and misfortune for the German people. It has been gradually corrected by the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine and the territories bordering on the North Sea between Holland and Denmark. The time has now come for a further rectification of this frontier by the absorption of Luxembourg.

"As for Belgium, Germany has no wish to saddle herself with the Wal-

loons, and the Flemish part of the country must also remain outside the German frontiers; but measures must be taken to prevent the line of the Meuse from being, as Lord Kitchener said, the true frontier of England.

"For the economic protection of Germany, this country being rich in coal, but poor in ore, the possession of the Basin of Briey is a necessity for national reasons. The rest of the French territories have no interest for Germans, except a pledge which the French have to redeem."

As regards the position of Germany outside of Europe, colonial possessions are indispensable for her as a world power. These could be easily obtained, the Munich editor says, in return for the district now in German hands, as well as an adequate financial compensation for the expenses of the war.

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SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

PORTER RETAINS TITLE
IN FINAL CONTEST FOR
BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIPG. M. P. Remedios Gives Him
Very Close Game; Closing
Score Is 1,000 To 894

FIRST HALF ENDS 500-496

Winner Makes 70 and 68, Loser's
Best 55; Highest Averages
Yet at 10.4 and 9.3

Cost on and cigarette in mouth, C. W. Porter won the final of the billiard championship once more at the Masonic Hall last night when, on the stroke of eleven o'clock, he ran out on a nicely left winning hazard at 1,000-894 against G. M. P. Remedios.

It was the finest final ever seen in Shanghai, especially before dinner when the first session ended 500-496, a difference of four points after exactly two hours' play. Porter was ahead even then though the game at one time stood Remedios 480, Porter 438. Porter then evened up with a 42-480 all. Remedios turned in a 16 and Porter demonstrated his superiority by an unfinished 20, which left the spectators wondering if he was to walk away from his opponent in the second session.

But the second half was almost as good as the first and the loser is to be congratulated on a very plucky game.

At the session before dinner there was not a very large attendance. Remedios went ahead at the start and with a 37 and a few other breaks had the score standing at 67-11 when Porter went to the table for the biggest break of the game—a seventy—and the score stood, 81-67. Porter leading. Thereafter it was a ding-dong struggle right to dinner-time, the score standing 100-98 (Remedios leading), 200-182 (Remedios leading), 305-282 (Porter leading) and 415-386 (Porter leading). Following his seventy, Porter put on a 65 while Remedios' best was a 55.

After dinner the number of spectators increased considerably and the game was closely followed. Both men were absolutely at the top of their form and nothing was given away in the second session, the finish being reached in well under two hours. It was a splendid exhibition of billiards. Porter put on a very useful 43 at a critical stage and led 605-532. From that point he never lost ground and though Remedios, with two 29's, reached the same street at 634-621, he never got level though he got within a point at 640-635. Porter then put up a 42 break and following on with 22, 33, and 28 led by over a hundred at 769-646. After that stage Remedios failed to make up ground and a lovely 64 by the champion made another win certain when the totals stood 894-758.

Both men played lovely billiards throughout but Porter excelled in his judgment of the strength of the table and in his wonderful playing for position in which departments, of course, there is not his like in amateur Shanghai.

The breaks over twenty were:—Porter:—70, 24, 20, 41, 30, 68, 24, 49, 42, 45, 43, 42, 22, 23, 28, 26, 21, 64, and 27.

Remedios:—30, 55, 36, 37, 31, 24, 43, 23, 22, 29, 29, 41, 30, 34, 26, 23. Porter's average:—10.4. Remedios' average:—9.3.

At the close of the game Capt. E. I. M. Barrett presented the cups to the winner and runner-up, on behalf of the Billiard Association. They had never seen, he said, a better exhibition of billiards. He could not help congratulating the loser on his very plucky and excellent fight. Thanks were due to Messrs. H. E. Gibson (who also refereed) and W. S. Campbell for the evening's arrangements and he was glad to say they expected to send £100 to the Shanghai Wounded Fund as the result of the competition.

SWEDISH EXERCISES
AT THE ROWING CLUB

A very interesting and complete course in Swedish "Setting Up" Exercises is being given by Mr. Thompson, of the U.S.S. Wilmington, at the Shanghai Rowing Club Gymnasium every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 6 p.m. These exercises should be of special interest to business men who do not wish to go in for the more strenuous games. That they are also good training for games is evidenced by the keen interest taken in them by quite a few of the younger members.

Basketball

The basketball team of the U.S.S. Helena will meet picked men from the Shanghai Rowing Club, at the boathouse gymnasium today at 6 o'clock, and a good game is looked forward to as the S.R.C. men are now quite up in the science of basketball.

The S.R.C. have organized a league among the members, and matches have been fixed for Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, starting from January 19. So far four teams have entered, consisting of "Suncheong" (Andersen Meyer and Co's men), "Jiangdaws" (local boys), "Deluge" (Fire Brigade) and the "Giants". Two games will be played each of those evenings, the first commencing at 6 o'clock, and the other at 6.45 p.m.

The following is the schedule of dates:

Friday, January 19:
6.00 p.m.—Giants vs. Jiangdaws.
6.45 p.m.—Suncheong vs. Deluge.
Monday, January 22:
6.00 p.m.—Suncheong vs. Jiangdaws.
6.45 p.m.—Deluge vs. Giants.
Monday, January 29:
6.00 p.m.—Giants vs. Suncheong.
6.45 p.m.—Deluge vs. Jiangdaws.
Wednesday, January 31:
6.00 p.m.—Suncheong vs. Deluge.
6.45 p.m.—Giants vs. Jiangdaws.
Friday, February 2:
6.00 p.m.—Deluge vs. Giants.
6.45 p.m.—Suncheong vs. Jiangdaws.
Monday, February 5:
6.00 p.m.—Deluge vs. Jiangdaws.
6.45 p.m.—Giants vs. Suncheong.

Aside the above league matches it is hoped to arrange games between the S.R.C. men and the other local basketball teams, which will be played on the Club court at 6 o'clock.

S.V.C. League
The last game of the S.V.C. league series will be played off at the Town Hall this evening, when B. Co. meets the Athletics.

Red Sox vs. Wilmington
Tonight at 6.30 at Town Hall, the Red Sox will meet the Wilmington.

Wilmington takes the place of the Helena team, which is to play at the Rowing Club.

Shipping Bulletins

According to Capt. H. Yajima, of the S. M. R. Co.'s Dalny-Shanghai liner Kobe Maru, the port of Tsingtau became frozen over during the intense cold. Telegraphic advice received from Tsingtau are that the berthing of vessels at the wharves has been rendered quite difficult by the ice-floes in the harbor.

The S.S. Nissei Maru, 2,250 tons, has been engaged for a time in the conveyance of sulphate from Chilian ports to New Orleans, Louisiana, under foreign charter and made her first visit to that port on April 27 last. She was the first merchant steamer to enter New Orleans flying the Japanese flag, and was accorded a hearty reception. Moreover, she was given a handsome wreath of flowers by the Pilots' Association of that port. On the expiry of the term of her charter, she left homeward bound for Japan, via Panama and San Francisco.

The S. M. R. Co.'s s.s. Kobe Maru is laid up here for boiler cleaning. No substitute steamer will be put on the line in her stead.

The owners of the late s.s. Hankoku Maru have put the s.s. Fushimi Maru, 1,300 tons, on the run as a substitute for the shipwrecked vessel.

The s.s. Seitou Maru, 3,550 tons, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Gibraltar on the 4th inst., was chiefly engaged in a service between England and Australia under charter of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., London, by whom she had been taken up for a time charter last May for one year. Later she was transferred to a service between London and Marseilles, carrying ammunition, Cardiff coal, etc. She was built in England in 1886.

Public School For Chinese
Twelfth Annual Speech Day

The great hall at the Public School for Chinese in Elgin and Cumingham Roads was filled to overflowing with a large audience of pupils, parents and friends on the occasion of the twelfth annual speech day and distribution of prizes which took place yesterday evening.

The affair was taken by Mr. Edward J. Ezra, Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, who was accompanied by Mrs. Ezra. On the platform also were Messrs. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, A. S. P. White-Cooper, H. Phillips, H. P. M. Connel, G. S. Foster Kemp (Head Master), H. F. Jones, T. G. Baile, W. A. Hearn and the other members of the teaching staff.

The program was one of exceeding interest and showed how the pupils are taught to speak fluent English and to sing good English songs. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Nell Mathieson, Miss M. L. Barbor (Assistant-Mistress), Mr. A. E. S. Thompson and the Head Master, and Mr. H. E. Jones acted as conductor. The voices of the 400 pupils blended well and were supported by the pianofortes and organs. It is a very rare thing to hear such a fine volume of sound in Shanghai.

The Head Master's report was as follows:

"I am going to begin my report by paying a tribute to the splendid work done by the teachers of both the English and the Chinese Departments. On the English side we are, as last year, without the services of Mr. S. Rayner who is still serving his King in East Africa, but those who are left have worked with enthusiasm, and the year has been one of the pleasantest in the history of the School.

"In September Mr. L. C. Healey left the School to become senior assistant master at the Ellis Kadoorie Public School, and Mr. W. A. Hearn, B. A., an old Chiefof School boy, was engaged. Mr. Yuan Su, a former pupil, and a graduate of St. John's University, has also joined the staff on the English side, and we have at present a staff of seventeen to teach 400 boys.

"In addition to the ordinary work of the School, the English Masters have given regular lectures in Psychology, School Method and Phonetics to the Chinese teachers of English, and criticism lessons have been held. These Normal classes are intended to take the place of the professional training which every well qualified teacher should have, but which the majority in China cannot obtain, for the simple reason that there are insufficient training colleges for teachers.

"As regards the work of the English Department, special attention has been given to the correct pronunciation of English, but in the case of pupils who have had so-called 'lessons' in English 'from ill-qualified teachers, before entering the School, the task of purifying the pronunciation has been extremely difficult, and this is where the use of phonetics is most valuable.

"We greatly prefer to admit boys who know no English at all, for then we have, in sporting terms, a fair start. Miss Barbor, who has charge of the small boys in the Preparatory School, has been very successful in training her young pupils to speak English that does not offend the ear, and we are fortunate in having Chinese teachers of English who really can speak English.

"In the Chinese Department a Debating Society has been formed to encourage the use of spoken Mandarin. Meetings have been held on the third Friday in each month and the only language allowed at the debates is Mandarin. The actual discussion is hardly up to English parliamentary standard, but the Society is doing what was intended, and we trust that when Dr. Popkyn Rees again examines our pupils for the Hongkong University Examinations he will find them able to use the language even better than last July.

"We work hard, Mr. Chairman, but we also play. Even during the

unusually cold weather of the early days of this month we kept ourselves going by means of the 'medicine balls' introduced some years ago by Mr. Healey. Football has been used to advantage during the Winter Term, and an inter-term tournament was again arranged by Mr. H. E. Jones, the secretary of the Athletic Club. The annual sports were held in May with great success. "Scout drill has taken the place of military drill throughout the School, and we still have a fine troop of boy scouts, the 1st Shanghai Troop, and I am pleased to be able to report that this troop won the All-Shanghai Signalling Shield in May, and the first place in the Autumn Rally. I am sure that my colleagues will wish me to express hearty thanks to the officers in command of the troop for his indefatigable way in which they have worked. It is pleasant to note that three former pupils, who have been associated with the scout movement since its introduction here, have received commissions as scout-leaders.

I wish to thank the Municipal Council for the help given in establishing the Boy Scouts Association of China, which was formed at this School in 1913. The movement has spread rapidly, and there are now hundreds of scouts in all parts of China.

"The number of old pupils is growing apace, and a suggestion has been made to form an association of former pupils. Two of the old boys have recently graduated from Durham University, one as a Master of Science, and the other as a Bachelor of Science."

Mr. Edward Ezra also made an address in which he showed that the Public School for Chinese had been concerned in the education of no fewer than 2,400 Chinese youths, and that now the Council had two other schools of a similar nature, and were going to open a new school, the Polytechnic School in Pakhoi Road, in February.

The success of the pupils of the Public School for Chinese at the Cambridge Local Examinations had been admirable, and one of the boys had recently won the President's Scholarship at the University of Hongkong.

The prizes were gracefully distributed by Mrs. Edward Ezra who after the function received a beautiful bouquet from the hands of the Head Boy of the school.

The program and list of honors are given below:

Program:
Song: "Dulce Domum". The School Report by the Headmaster.
Scenes from Shakespeare:
(a) Henry IV, Act V, Scene 1:—Prince Henry, Ede Foh-kong, Falstaff, Loh Siu-yung.
(b) Henry V, Act III, Scene 1:—Pan Van-sung.

Address by Edward J. Ezra, Esq.

Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Song: "Only a Fragrant Spray".

The School Distribution of Prizes gained in the English Department.

Speeches in English:

(a) Wordsworth: Sonnet xxxvi. Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802.

Dzen Pah-yuen

(b) J. H. O.K.: Other Faces—In the Ypres Salient. These lines were written by a young Irishman—a Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery—on the Field of Battle. Pan Tsung-kan

(c) Anonymous: The Motor Car of Edward and Angelina....

Lau Bang-nien

Distribution of Prizes gained in the Chinese Department.

Speech in Chinese: A Description of the work of the School....

Yuan Pih-chong

Song: "Parting". The School

LIST OF HONORS

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Junior Local Examination:

1908: Chu Chang-ling, Yu Yung-po, Fei Chia-lu, Hsu Yen-fang, Shou Pin.

1909: Wang Cheng-mei.

1910: Shou Nan, King Jen-quen.

1911: Sung Ling-sung.

1912: Sung Keh-fee, Chou Ta-lun, Zia Yuen-ding.

1913: Chang Hsing-hai, Distinction in Geography and Drawing. Chang Yoh-wen, Distinction in Drawing.

1914: Ho Sien-ching, Wei Foh-yuen, Zia I-ding.

1915: Pan Van-sung, Kwok Tah-wah, Loh Siu-yung, Chang Tsing-yung.

Senior Local Examination:

1911: Shou Nan, Distinction in Drawing, Chu Chang-ling, King Jen-quen.

1912: Sung Ling-sung, Distinction in Chinese.

1913: Chou Ta-lun, 3rd Class Honors, Distinction in Chinese, Tu Gee-chun, Zia Yuen-ding.

1914: Wang Liang-ti, Distinction in Chinese, Chang Hsing-hai, Duen Tuck-kee, Cheng Lai-wo.

1915: Ho Sien-ching, Wei Foh-yuen, Wong Tse-kong, Zia I-ding.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

1916: Zia I-ding, Honors. Winner of the Scholarship offered by the President of the Republic of China.

Tu Gee-chun, Inter-Arts Examination.

Erguson Ede, Matriculation Examination.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

(Armstrong College)

1916: Chang Si-yung, Master of Science (Engineering); Diploma in Civil Engineering.

C. Z. Y. Wong, Bachelor of Science (Engineering).

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

1915: Cheng Lai-wo, Winner of the Scholarship offered by the Faculty of St. John's University.

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Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a never-failing cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing only they do that one thing well.

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WEATHER

Damp, misty and cloudy weather in our
regions and in the North. Strong
cyclonic circulation on the Peohin
Bay. Monsoon interrupted or
reversed in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 17, 1917

Compulsory Military Service In The United States

THAT the United States is soon
to have Compulsory Military
Service seems assured. The sentiment
of the nation favors it, and a bill
formulated in response to this
sentiment has been introduced in
Congress and is now being studied.
Leading newspapers in America have
been urging the matter upon the
attention of Congress and the people
for many months. The New York
Times on December 14, several weeks
before the introduction of the bill,
dealt with the facts and motives
back of the movement as follows:

The movement for universal military
training is taking form and
gaining strength in every part of the
United States. The prospect is good
now for early Congressional legisla-
tion to this end. Last year Mr.
Chamberlain of Oregon introduced in
the Senate his bill for general train-
ing, but it was treated as an academic
subject and direct debate upon the
question was avoided. It cannot be
avoided much longer. The temper
of the people cannot be ignored.
Military authorities have been of one
mind on this subject for some years,
but the experimental use of the
National Guard for strenuous border
service has aroused the people of this
country, as the advice of technical
experts could never arouse them, to
the necessity for the establishment of
a citizen soldiery on a fair basis.

The only fair basis is common
service. Every able-bodied man in
every State should be prepared to
do his share in training for the de-
fense of the nation. The Sacra-
mento Bee declares that it is "in-
cumbent upon those who have the
knowledge and the conviction, as
demonstrated by ballots under the
auspices of the National Association
for Military Training all over the
country, so to impress President
Wilson with their earnestness in the
matter of practical preparedness, and
particularly as to universal training,
that he will change his present
apparent attitude of lack of sympathy
therewith and make it a part of his
Congressional program."

Most of the militiamen who an-
swered the President's call last June,
and were found physically fit for
service, have performed their ardu-
ous duties well, but the knowledge of
each that while he was toiling at
his military job for weary months
500 or more other men who should
be equally liable for national service
under the law were pursuing their
ordinary vocations or leading leisurely
lives has naturally produced a
feeling of discontent. Secretary
Garrison's plan for a continental army
was a step toward universal service,
as he clearly indicated in his last re-
port. The militia provision of the
Hay bill was intended as a barrier to
the institution of universal service. It
has turned out to be an obstacle
which must be removed before our
preparations for national defense
can be made effective. We are not
preparing for war, but for the
avoidance of war. With a navy
strong enough to guard our coasts,
an army recruited to the moderate
strength to which a permanent mili-
tary establishment in a republic must
be limited, and a trained citizenry
inspired with the sense of national
duty, it is not likely that war will be
forced upon us, but we cannot afford
to take chances. Without means of
defense in this crisis of the world's

affairs we should be in a hopeless
condition.

The institution of universal mili-
tary training, which was always in
the minds of the founders of the
Republic, is now favored by the press
and in the minds of citizens throughout
the country. In Boston, Chicago, Denver,
Omaha, and on the Pacific Coast the
matter has been considered gravely,
and kept in the public mind. In
Kansas City the movement is
strongly supported by The Times
and Star. In Spokane, Wash., The
Spokesman-Review has been arguing
in favor of the system for a full
year, and its able arguments, founded
on a comprehensive study of the
Swiss and Australian systems, have
been widely copied. The Pacific
States are strongly in favor of an
equitable distribution of military
duty. In many of their schools and
colleges military science is taught.
While the system of compulsory
training would scarcely be extended
to the regular army and the navy,
there can be no doubt that its institu-
tion would tend to fill the quota of
both branches. There is no lack of
hardy young men in this country to
whom a military or naval career
would strongly appeal if its advan-
tages could be made clear to them.
The recruiting officers of the army
and navy have failed, to be sure, as
Secretaries Baker and Daniels both
admit, but that proves merely that
the best methods have not been
employed.

Topics In Brief

Wilson's peace appears to be
raging in Santo Domingo again—
Boston Transcript.

It is hard to get into "Who's Who"
by the "Here's How" route—
Charlotte (N. C.) News.

The most welcome form of war-
relief would be that from war itself—
Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

As between Villista bandits and
Carranzas, de facto the United
States occupies a position of male-
volent neutrality—Kansas City Star.

Germans Open Ghent University—
Newspaper Head-line. Of course
there will be a course in international
law—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

The resourceful married woman
doesn't have to wait for Mr. Ford to
give her a man's pay—Boston Trans-
cript.

Open Windows An Ancient Bogey

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

There must be some reason why
the average citizen, while knowing
and conceding the manifold hygie-
nic advantages of fresh air, still
shows such a bloodthirsty determi-
nation to keep all windows in his
immediate vicinity shut tight.

It may be good for other people,
but no drafts for him!

It is no manner of use telling him
that drafts are not dangerous.
Everybody with sense knows that
drafts cause colds and pneumonia
and rheumatism. His grandmother
taught him that fifty years ago; be-
sides he once sat in a draft for 35
seconds himself when he was chuck
full and running over with influenza
bugs and just ready to break out
with them and that draft gave him
nearly his "death of cold" within
six hours.

That settles the matter for him to
all time and eternity. Doctors and
other "scientific" theorists may
tell him that drafts have nothing
whatever to do with pneumonia or
rheumatism and very little with
colds till they are black in the face,
but they won't feaze him—he
knows!

Also, perhaps, it may be ruefully
confessed, one reason for the slow
progress of the open window gospel
has been the extreme and enthusi-
astic attitude of some of us fresh
air fiends. It is not absolutely neces-
sary to sit continually in a draft in
order to get reasonably fresh air.
This standard, like the cold morn-
ing bath, is ideal for those who can
learn to like it, but it is not one of
the indispensable conditions of the
hygienic plan of salvation. When it
comes to curing a consumptive or
saving the life of a patient with
lobar pneumonia there is nothing
else which will take its place, but it
is perhaps a little

.... "Too bright and good"

"For human nature's daily food,"
and too high a counsel of perfection
for poor, weak comfort-loving aver-
age humans.

If a room is kept comfortably cool
and free from smell, in other words,
free from "stiffness," the air in it
is fresh enough for most practical
purposes. It is not necessary for
either life or health that we should
have so many hundred quarts of
new air per hour for the consump-
tion of every individual in a room,
as we at one time thought. Nay,
even second-hand air can be con-
sumed several times over without
immediate and noticeable injurious
effects, unappetizing as it sounds
and far from hygienically ideal as
it is. This, undoubtedly, is one reason
why the average man or woman

Prophecy of A Japanese Astrologer

The End of the War Between August and November.
Another Great War in 1930—Japan's Crisis in 1920

The world has found a twentieth
century astrologer in the person of
a Japanese educationist, astronomer
and mathematician. Mr. Yusho
Kumamoto, ex-Director of the
Nagasaki Higher Commercial School
who has held several government
and academic positions, takes a
great interest in astrology and has
made many interesting prophecies.
He is said to have prophesied the
present European war in 1912.
Writing in the new year number of
the Jutsu-yo-no-Nippon (Industrial
Japan) he has made a very sensa-
tional prophecy concerning the end
of the present great war, as well
as the event of second war and a
disaster to fall on this country.

Mr. Kumamoto prophesies that
the present world conflict will end
between August and November of
1917. About August Germany will
begin to succumb and the Allied
armies will appear at the gates of
Berlin by November. Germany has
always been preparing for conquest,
but she has never made provisions
against defeat. Once defeated, she
will be able to make no stand
against the Allied attacks.

The present European war was
prophesied in St. John's Revela-
tions. A beast with seven heads
and ten crowns upon them, which
is described in the celebrated book
in the New Testament, is in Mr.
Kumamoto's opinion the Kaiser him-
self. The ten crowns mean ten
monarchies or ducies composing
the German Empire while the seven
heads are none other than the seven
kings of the Hohenzollern dynasty.
The beast is represented in the book
as running about the world for three
days and a half, but since a day in
the Heaven means a year on earth,
this prophesies the continuance of
the present war for three years and
a half, during which time Germany
is destined to devastate the world
with her inhuman force. The Re-
velation states that Satan was given
power to act for 42 months. All
these statements indicate that the
present war will continue 42
months, or in other words the
war will end between August
and November of this year, says Mr.
Kumamoto. As for the peace con-
ference, Mr. Kumamoto says that it
will be held at Copenhagen or
Paris, and that the conference will
be prolonged owing to difference
among the Allies on both sides.
Finally Spain, the Netherlands and
other neutral powers will step in
to mediate among the belligerents.

offers such a dogged and obstinate
passive resistance to the open win-
dow and constant currents of air
idea. So far as his rather limited
powers of observation have gone,
warm, close air has never done him
any obvious or noticeable harm,
while he is absolutely convinced
that cold air in the form of a draft
or "exposure" has.

If we can't get ideal conditions
we must get the best we can. If
the average man will not "stand
for" the best quality of air, a con-
stant current, on account of his
hatred of the drafts involved, we
must try to arrange for as whole-
some and breathable a supply of
second-best air as possible.

In street cars and railroad cars,
for instance, where an open window
means a strong and often disagree-
able draft upon those within its line
of fire, much may be done to fresh-
en the air up to good second-hand
standards by systematically throw-
ing open both doors and as many
windows as possible at the end of
every run of a street car, and once
every half hour at some convenient
stop in trains.

Most street cars in Wintertime
are kept tightly closed all round in
order to conserve every particle of
the precious heat, well-nigh as her-
metically sealed as if they believed
a veritable pestilence would come
in with every breath of fresh air, or
as if they were expecting to run
through a poison-gas cloud in the
war zone.

Occasionally a ventilator up in the
top will be cautiously edged open a
miserly fraction of an inch or so on
the side away from the wind, but
generally the heat and stink—there
is no other word for it—which they
accumulate during their first four
or five hours' run and keep adding
to all the rest of the day is some-
thing appalling. Instead of flushing
out at the end of their run, you see
at the waiting room end an eager
mob of new passengers pouring in
at the rear door right on the very
heels of the old ones as they stream
out at the front. While at the far
end of the run, the moment the last
passenger has left the car, the con-
ductor and motorman slam tight
both doors and any chink of win-
dow which a careless passenger may
have left open, throw their legs up
on the seats and proceed to have a
good rest in warmth and comfort
until the time comes to start back
—and, from their point of view,
who can blame them?

Turkey will be completely subjugat-
ed before Germany is defeated; she
cannot escape from ruin. Russia
will try to procure the passage of
the Dardanelles by all means.
Poland will be restored to Russia
with the assurance that she will
be allowed self government. Bel-
gium will demand from Germany an
indemnity sufficient to regain her
former prosperity, and she will
again grow to be a prosperous coun-
try. As for France, she will be
restored Alsace and Lorraine, to
regain which has been the cherished
object of the French for a long time.
She will also regain the iron-mines
in those districts, which have pro-
vided the main means by which
Germany was enabled to wage a
long war. The Entente powers will
consent to the restoration of the two
provinces to their former
owner.

Japan pledged herself to restore
Kiauchow to China, so that she will
be obliged to hand it over to China,
if she gets the re-imbursement of
the war expenses. As for the South
Sea Isles in the hands of the Japa-
nese, they may be restored to Ger-
many, since it is a tendency of the
present age not to change the map
of the world. It will also be very
difficult in the present war to force
Germany to pay an indemnity
sufficient to repay the war expenses
of the Entente powers. Germany
has a cause of ruin within herself.
Before August Germany will be in
want of food. At the beginning of
the war, the Germans were all the
enthusiastic supporters of the war,
but they will lay the responsibility
of the war on the Kaiser, when
they have been disillusioned of
their dream of wide conquest. Then
the Socialists will grow active and
strive toward the realization of their
ideals. Mr. Kumamoto prophesies
that Germany will be transformed
into a republic, but that she will
resuscitate after sometime, to wage
a second European war. As for the
Kaiser, he will be deposed and die
a premature death, according to Mr.
Kumamoto's prognostication. It is
possible that he will be unwittingly
sent to the bottom of the Atlantic
by the British Fleet, which will sink
the submarine on which the Kaiser
is endeavoring to escape to America.

The second world war is foretold
by the astrologer as a gigantic and
bloody one. It will occur about
1930. When this war has ended,
world peace will have come for
ever. After some years of republi-
canism, the Germans will again
begin to yearn after the old splen-
dour of Imperialism. Then a move-
ment will appear for the restora-
tion of the Imperial regime with
the Crown Prince as its central
figure. The Crown Prince, being a
man of sagacity, will easily resusci-
tate Imperialism and place himself
upon the throne of the old German
Empire. The second world war will
be commenced by the new Emperor.
In this war, Japan will again be
induced to participate owing to her
alliance with England. This will be
the most critical moment for Eng-
land; she will be forced to exhaust
her coffers. But England will not
succumb to this great misfortune.
England will still continue to live
and after hard struggle she will
be able to come out unscathed.
Japan will also triumph in the war.
The complete destruction of Ger-
many will bring about permanent
peace in this world.

Between the winter of 1920 and
the summer of 1921, a serious event
will take place in Japan. Japan will
be forced to fight an inner danger
as well as an outer enemy. As for
her foreign relations, she will get
into a serious complication with
China or a certain Power. It is im-
perative on the part of Japan to
keep herself with China in Eastern
politics, or she must incur a heavy
loss, says Mr. Kumamoto.

At the same time a conflict be-
tween the aristocrats and de-
mocrats will break out in this coun-
try. Democracy being a strong
tendency of thought in the modern
world, the conflict in this country
will result in the victory of the
people, as it was the case in other
countries. A civil war will not
break out since the nation has out-
lived it; but a hot combat with pen
and tongue will nonetheless shake
the foundation of our society.

The present year will be the be-
ginning of a new era. The "war
of peace" will take the place of the
present bloody conflict. In this com-
mercial conflict, however, Japan will
be most successful, next to her
America. In spite of the coming
political disaster of 1920-1921, the
economic progress of the Empire
will not be retarded for 14 or 15
years to come, during which time
the wealth of Japan will greatly
increase, concludes Mr. Kumamoto.

Japan In 1916

(Herald of Asia)

The year 1916 will remain a
memorable landmark in the history
of Japan's development in financial,
economic and political spheres.
The promise faintly indicated in the
previous year of Japan's emergence
as a creditor nation at the end of the
war was confirmed by the rapid ac-
cumulation of capital during the
twelve months just ended. Exactly
how much capital was newly added,
remains to be ascertained. But con-
sidering that the excess of exports
according to official returns amount-
ed to 386 million yen in round num-
bers, it is permissible to assume that
the actual balance of our foreign
trade in our favor was over 600
million yen.

As we explained recently in these
columns, the value of exports in the
official trade returns do not include
freightage, insurance and other in-
cidental outlays which are represent-
ed in the value of imports. It is,
therefore, necessary to increase the
official figures for exports by at
least 20 per cent. Corrected in this
way, the total exports for 1916
amount to 1,419 million yen, while
the imports stand at 796 million yen,
the balance in our favor being 623
million yen. Apart from this, at
least 150 million yen must have
been added to our stock of capital
by remittances from the Japanese
living abroad, the spendings of
foreign visitors in the country, and
the earnings of our merchant ships
plying between foreign ports in all
quarters of the world. Finally, an
enormous increase has been observ-
able in the profits of domestic trade,
although trustworthy data are not
yet forthcoming for attempting
even a rough estimate of the in-
crease of capital accruing from this
source.

The result of this remarkable in-
crease in the volume of our capital,
was an extraordinary prosperity in
our industrial world. The nominal
capital of the new undertakings of
various kinds organized during the
eleven months up to the end of
November, 1916, amounted to
548,000,000 yen, which shows an in-
crease of 256,000,000 yen over the
figures for 1915 and 298,000,000 yen
over those for 1914. The actual
amount of capital paid up on ac-
count of these new enterprises last
year was 243,000,000 yen, being an
increase of about 100 per cent over
the figures for the previous year.
What is, however, most satisfactory
about the new investments last year
is not their volume, but the nature
of the enterprises to which they
were principally devoted. We find
that out of a dozen principal groups
of industries, the chemical industry
heads the list in point of the amount
of money invested. The sudden
stoppage of supplies from Germany
which had formerly enjoyed a
monopoly in many of the chemicals
indispensable to industrial processes,
gave a unique chance to our chemi-
cal experts, who have since proved
themselves equal to the occasion by
succeeding in devising methods of
manufacturing nearly all of the
stuffs for which we have hitherto
been dependent upon European
suppliers.

The powerful stimulus necessity
has thus given to our scientific ex-
perts for the exercise of their inven-
tive ability, will bear very import-
ant fruits not only in the field of
industry but in the domain of our
scientific thought. The achieve-
ment so far secured has infused into
our men of science a healthy spirit
of independence and self-reliance.
They have been emancipated from
the blighting effect of a self-debas-
ing veneration which has too often
marked their attitude toward their
Western masters. The same wel-
come phenomenon of self-conscious-
ness is also noticeable among the
followers of the medical science,
who, suddenly cut off from all com-
munion with their wonted sources
of inspiration and guidance, realised
for the first time the importance
and value of self-instruction and in-
dependent thinking.

Though to a lesser extent and in
a more indefinite manner, the same
process of national awakening is
taking place in the sphere of
politics. In moments of indiscrimi-
nate admiration for European
political institutions, our political
reformers have been apt to ignore
the fact that those institutions are
only the means and not the ends
of political progress. They also
very often forget that the institu-
tions that have grown up under the
peculiar atmosphere and circum-
stances of European history do not
necessarily fit the peculiar re-
quirements of our political growth
which is conditioned by centuries of
our national experience under a
system of government unique in the
history of mankind. One of the
Occidental institutions to which ex-
travagant importance is attached by

these unthinking reformers, is
government by party. They write
and speak as though they think
that this is the very end and goal
of political progress. Their theory
has been very vigorously dissemi-
nated during the past ten years, and
recently it looked as if their ambi-
tion was on the point of realization.
But the gross mismanagement of the
Empire's foreign and domestic
affairs by the Okuma Government,
which was the closest approxima-
tion to a party government ever at-
tempted in this country, coincident
with the disastrous failures of
similar institutions in some European
countries as demonstrated by the
course of the present war, began
to open the eyes of the intelligent
section of the public to the import-
ant fact that it is a fatal mistake
to try to force the growth of polit-
ical systems divorced from the
actual needs of the people and not

in consonance with the peculiar bent
of the national political develop-
ment. The strength of this national
awakening that took form and shape
last year has been strikingly
demonstrated by the rebuff which
the public has given to the frantic
attempts of the Kensei-kai leaders to
stir up popular prejudices against
what they call clah and bureaucra-
tic influences. We do not mean to
say that government by party will
not be brought into actual existence
in this country; nor do we main-
tain that it is against the letter or
spirit of the Constitution. We,
however, emphatically hold that
according to our experience, such a
system of government is not fitted
to the present stage of our political
development. Such a government
would be particularly unfitted to
guide the country's destiny in this
present important juncture of its
history.



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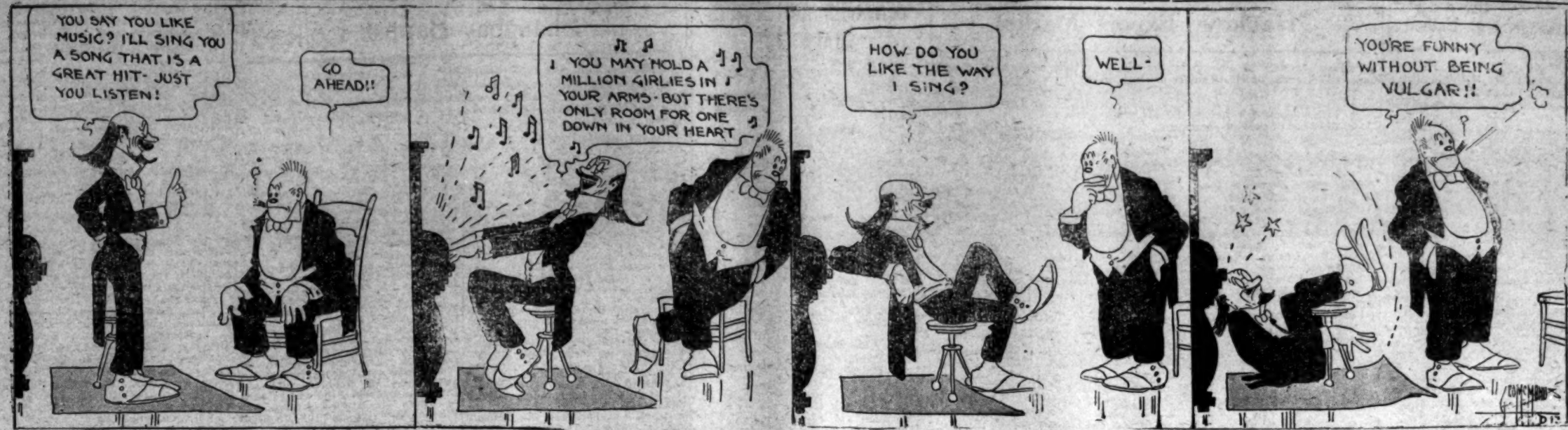
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level tablespoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six persons unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Blushing Apples With Orange Sauce

Core six Jonathan apples without paring. Cook slowly in boiling water until tender but not broken. Turn apples while cooking. Lift from water with skimmer, carefully remove skins. Scrape red pulp from skins and replace the pulp on opposite sides of apples. Reduce water in which apples were cooked to one cupful. Add one cupful of sugar, the juice of one large orange, and grating of rind to flavor. Boil five minutes. Arrange apples in serving dish, pour over syrup, chill and serve with whipped cream.

Chinese Rarebit

One cupful boiled rice, 4 well-beaten eggs, 4 tablespoonfuls milk, 2 table-

spoonful butter, 1 1/4 teaspoonfuls salt, 1 teaspoonful Worcestershire sauce, 1/2 teaspoonful pepper, 1 cupful cheese.

Saute the rice in butter, add the eggs with the milk, and cook slowly. When nearly thick enough add salt and pepper, Worcestershire sauce, and the cheese grated. Just allow the cheese to melt. The mixture should be of the consistency of thin scrambled eggs. Serve on toast or crackers.

Pepper Nuts

Three eggs, 2 cupfuls brown sugar, 2 cupfuls flour, 1 box seedless raisins, 1 cupful nuts, 1/2 teaspoonful black pepper, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoonful soda, 1/2 teaspoonful baking powder, little citron.

Beat egg whites and yolks separately, then together; add sugar and beat. Sift spices and soda together and add to sugar and eggs. Then add flour sifted with baking powder and salt, and then the raisins, nuts and citron rolled in a little flour. Add more flour if needed; the dough should be stiff. Drop from teaspoon and bake in moderate oven. These will keep indefinitely.

Shredded Dates

Fill individual glass dishes with dates that have been stoned and shredded, mixing in a few bits of candied ginger. Pour into the dishes enough sweet milk almost to cover the dates, and set in the ice-chest to chill for an hour or two. Before serving, put a little freshly whipped cream on top of each dish. This is an excellent nursery dessert.

Candied Squash

One dozen large pieces squash, 1

cupful brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, salt.

Place squash in casserole, sprinkle with salt, cover with the brown sugar and butter, bake in a moderate oven twenty to thirty minutes, turning once or twice.

Dishes Made Of Corn

Maud E. Hayes of Connecticut writes to the New York Sun as follows:

Last Saturday I was judge at a corn show held at the annual meeting of the New London County Improvement Association in Norwich, Conn. Thinking you might be interested in the direct uses of corn as food for humans as well as its indirect uses, I am sending you a list of the fifteen food products exhibited by one housekeeper, Miss Mabel Hagberg. This exhibit won first prize and each item of it was most palatable:

1. Rhode Island johnnycake.
2. Baked corncake.
3. Baked johnnycake.
4. Corn fritters.
5. South Carolina cornmeal bread.
6. Cornmeal muffins.
7. Old fashioned steamed corn bread.
8. Cornmeal ginger bread.
9. Corn relish.
10. Corn relish.
11. Canned corn.
12. Cornstarch blanc mange.
13. Cornmeal mush.
14. Baked Indian pudding.
15. Cornmeal doughnuts.

Other collections included popped corn, old style hulled corn, corn soup, corn chowder, hominy and fish cakes. May I call the attention of your readers to a valuable collection of recipes published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Farmer's Bulletin No. 565 entitled "Corn Meal as a Food"? This may be obtained free of charge by any one interested in the subject.

MAUD E. HAYES,
State Home Demonstration Leader,
Connecticut
Storrs, Conn., December 7.

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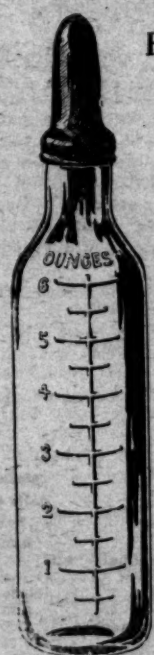
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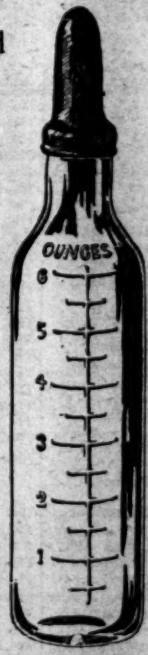
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Bankers:
 LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Hailan, Peking.
 Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai.
 Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tw'ngtau chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok.
 Chefoo, Niokolayovsk, Yokohama.
 Dainy (Dairen) O-A.
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SARS DEPOSETS BOXES:
 J. JEZERSKI.
 Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
 9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts: Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
 One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
 Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
 (Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,800,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Sinanfu, Mukden, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
 26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided
Profits 3,921,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
 Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
 Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
 (NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund Guilds. 9,225,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Banjermain, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNERBERG,
 Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.
 Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up
Capital H. \$1,357,350
Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:
 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
 Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
 Branches & Agencies:
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.
 EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
 Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.
 9763

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Grain and Flour
 Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50
 Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. 32.45
 Rice per 200 lb. 37.00

Milk
 Foreign dairies per bottles 30
 Chinese dairies .. 17

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
 Programme for January 17th and 18th

MAY BRILLIANT
 Chic Vocal Comedienne and Dancer introducing her latest successes

Pathe's American and French Gazettes
 Depicting latest events of interest

"Father—A Member of the Purty League"
 A mirth-provoking comedy

"Professional Amateur"
 Comedy by Hiale and Louie

"THE IRON CLAW"
 The most sensational serial photo-play. In 20 Episodes of 2 Parts each, featuring

PEARL WHITE CREIGHTON HALE SHELTON LEWIS

Tonight, showing 11th and 12th episodes, entitled:

"The Saving of Dan O'Mara"
 and **"The Haunted Canvas"**

IN FOUR REELS

An instalment of the story appears each Sunday in THE CHINA PRESS. Read it today and see it on the screen tomorrow.

Commencing Friday, January 19th.

THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
 Novelty Instrumentalists.

In their Musical Specialty, introducing the very latest novelty instruments, including Cathedral Chimes, Tubular Bells, Flutophone, Sleigh Bells, and the World-Famed Aluminium Organ Chimes.

PROVISION PRICES
 in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, compiled on January 16, 1917.

Butcher's Meat
 Beef per lb. 14-20
 Mutton .. 16-20
 Pork .. 25-30
 Veal .. 25-30

Fish
 Bream per lb. 20-25
 Cod .. 20-25
 Mandarin .. 25-30
 Mackerel .. 25-30
 Pomfret .. 25-30
 Salmon .. 16-20
 Samil .. none
 Soles .. 20-25
 Whitebait .. 20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs
 Deer each 2.00-2.50
 Duck .. 50-80
 Eggs per doz. 18-20
 Fowl per lb. 18-20
 Geese each 1.00-1.50
 Hare .. 35-40
 Partridge .. 35-40
 Pheasant .. 60-70
 Pigeons .. 25-30
 Plover .. none
 Quail .. 14-16
 Snipe .. 14-16
 Turkey per lb. 40-45
 Teal .. 10-12
 Wild Duck .. 25-30

Wild Geese .. 40-45
Woodcock .. 50-60
Wild Pigeon .. 10-12

Fruit
 Apples per lb. 12-20
 Apricots .. none
 Bananas .. 5-6
 Cherries .. none
 Cocoanuts each 15-20

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 19	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	..	New York via Panama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	3 P.M.	San Francisco	Persia maru	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
25	7 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. P. O. S.
27	..	Vancouver B.C.	Monseagle	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	7 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 17	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Aisatsu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	6.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	6.30	Moji, Kobe	Kamano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	9.00	Nagasaki	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
19	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	7.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	..	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuni maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 19	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cle M. M.
20	A.M.	London etc.	Armuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	A.M.	London etc.	Mitsui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	A.M.	London etc.	Glenafay	Br.	Glen Line
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.			

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 17	5.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
17	4.00	Ningpo	HsinPeking	Br.	B. & S.
17	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
18	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangpoo	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
21	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yanchow	Br.	B. & S.
23	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
25	noon	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
28	1.00	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 17	A.M.	Chetoo	Irene	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
17	9.00	Tsingtao	Tenchu maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
17	A.M.	Dalry	Sailu maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
18	..	Chinwangtao	Shintoo	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
19	3.00	Vladivostok	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
19	6.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	..	Tsingtao and Dalry	Keeling maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 17	D.L.	Hankow & Swatow	Kalgan	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Nagankin	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
21	M.N.	do	Kiangtso	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
22	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	D.L.	Hankow and Swatow	Linan	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 16	Ningpo	Kiangtso	2012	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 16	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Dalry	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
Jan 16	Hongkoo	Honglee	602	Chl.	Tuck Wo	
Jan 16	Swatow	Ksang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 16	Hankow	Kiangwah	1282	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 16	Hankow	Hazel Dollar	2303	Br.	R. Dollar	
Jan 16	Japan	Sagami maru	1833	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NTKW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 16	Dalry	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
16	Japan	Fukoku maru	896	Jap.	M. B. K.
16	Swatow	Kwangseung	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangseung	2681	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
16	Hankow etc.	Loonyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
16	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1356	Jap.	N. K. K.
16	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	Hongkong	Toonan	942	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
16	Tsingtao	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	Tsingtao	Ischin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
16	Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.
16	Ningpo	Kiangtso	2012	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y T PDW	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1394	8	159	Brotherton
K N D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
K N D	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samarcand	Am g-b.	248	6	29	King
S B E	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1892	8	169	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decolde, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Shinyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, January 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, January 18 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. Irene, Capt. N. McLean, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHIANWANTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Shintoo, January 18. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Friday, January 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Friday, January 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC. Sailed *Due
Cardiganshire Dec. 15 Feb. 1
Glenafay Nov. 10 Feb. 5
Malta Jan. 9
Namur Jan. 9
Nellere Feb. 18
Novara mar. 7

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC. Feb. 22

FROM NEW YORK Nov. 4 Jan. 30

City of Corinth Nov. 30 Jan. 17

Munster Castle Jan. 17

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC. Dec. 22 Feb. 1

Tenyo Maru Jan. 6

Shinyo Maru Jan. 6

Sakaki Maru Mar. 12

Ecuador Mar. 12

Korea Maru Feb. 13

Persia Maru Jan. 3

Venezuela Feb. 13

FROM MARSEILLES Dec. 24 Feb. 2

FROM GOTHENBURG Jan. 30

Panama Feb. 28

FROM TACOMA Jan. 18

Canada Maru Jan. 18

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Choyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agent:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr. W. M. Stewart.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Shinyang Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Armand Behic will leave the M.M. Jetty at 8 and 10 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

15.—Barometer rising in Central China, falling in the North. Fine weather on the continent. Southerly breezes setting in in the Yangtze Valley and in the North.

16.—Very fine weather, barometer moderately falling; breezes backing to S.E.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, January 16, 1917.

WEATHER.

	8 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centig. mm	778.46	779.55
" " " " "	30.62	30.70
Variation mm. for 24 h.	0.85	1.06
Variation mm. for 12 h.	0.17	1.09
Direction	KNW	SWW
Wind	6	9
" " "	3.7	5.6
Miles	7.94	0.92
Temperature, Fahr.	18.7	51.4
Humidity	78	60
Nebulosity	0	0
Refraction	0	0
Rainfall	0	0

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	2769	Ger.	Carlows	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemian	4282	Am.	Lloyd	B VII
Jan 10	Hongkong	Bayard	1006	Nor.	Robert Dollar	10 p
Jan 11	Hongkong	Bismarck	1495	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Am.	Lloyd	B XIII
Jan 15	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2661	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Eriyan	2385	Rus.	R. V. F.	USP
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 15	Japan	Fujisan maru	2044	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Jan 13	Hongkong	Guenter	4696	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Jan 13	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chl.	H. Y. P. I. Co.	HYPW
Jan 13	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chl.	G. & S. Co.	KLYW
Jan 14	Hankow	Irene	538	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYB
Jan 13	Japan	Jubo maru	969	Jap.	M. B. K.	8 p
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangshah	1536	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 15	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW
Jan 15	Hankow	Kungshing	1893	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 15	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1892	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
July 30	Hankow	Melies	1892	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Melico	406	Am.	S. O. H.	SOCW
Jan 15	San Francisco	Maritopa	4224	Dut.	A. T. Co.	APCLW
Feb 7	Japan	Nagasaki maru	737	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Feb 7	Hongkong	Pemilus	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 7	Hongkong	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sinkiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. I.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Sinkiang	3314	Am.	Lloyd	B IX
Jan 12	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B VIII
Jan 12	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 14	Swatow	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	2225	Jap.	N. K. K.	NTKW
Jan 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	1368	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 12	Hankow	Tsingtao	977	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Jan 12	Japan	Towara maru	476	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	CKPW
Jan 12	Japan	Towara maru	1547	Jap.	M. B. K.	KMAW
Jan 12	Japan	Towara maru	1746	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 15	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Jan 15	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NTKW

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco

S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Itano	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Tomimaga	Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Feb. 10, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	Mar. 11, 1917

NEW YORK (Via Panama.)
TOTOOKA MARU 15,000 Capt. T. Shinomiya, Jan. 31, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima	Jan. 28, 1917
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SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Jan. 26
SANTO MARU	4,100	Capt. S. Ikawa	Jan. 23
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 27
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 30

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 18, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu	Jan. 25, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Itano	Jan. 18, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Feb. 10, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	Jan. 28, 1917
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AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa	Feb. 12, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda	Mar. 20, ..
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda	Apr. 17, ..

CALCUTTA LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUGI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2728.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangso Road.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

Septem'er 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Local S. B. S. L. Miles

101 3. 0 205 8. 300 0

205 8. 300 0 230 11. 640 84

230 11. 640 84 000 11. 640 84

000 11. 640 84 1810 5. 60 524

1810 5. 60 524

Local S. B. S. L. Miles

715 11. 30 0 735 11. 0 2.71

735 11. 0 2.71 745 12. 00 0

745 12. 00 0 1185 15. 00 78

1185 15. 00 78 1487 17. 48 148

1487 17. 48 148 1810 5. 60 524

1810 5. 60 524

Local S. B. S. L. Miles

715 11. 30 0 735 11. 0 2.71

735 11. 0 2.71 745 12. 00 0

745 12. 00 0 1185 15. 00 78

1185 15. 00 78 1487 17. 48 148

1487 17. 48 148 1810 5. 60 524

1810 5. 60 524

Local S. B. S. L. Miles

715 11. 30 0 735 11. 0 2.71

735 11. 0 2.71 745 12. 00 0

745 12. 00 0 1185 15. 00 78

1185 15. 00 78 1487 17. 48 148

1487 17. 48 148 1810 5. 60 524

1810 5. 60 524

Local S. B. S. L. Miles

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735 11. 0 2.71 745 12. 00 0

745 12. 00 0 1185 15. 00 78

1185 15. 00 78 1487 17. 48 148

1487 17. 48 148 1810 5. 60 524

1810 5. 60 524

Local S. B. S. L. Miles

715 11. 30 0 735 11. 0 2.71

735 11. 0 2.71 745 12. 00 0

745 12. 00 0 1185 15. 00 78

1185 15. 00 78 1487 17. 48 148

1487 17. 48 148 1810 5. 60 524

1810 5. 60 524

Local S. B. S. L. Miles

715 11. 30 0 735 11. 0 2.71

735 11. 0 2.71 745 12. 00 0

Dr. Brashear Speaks At Demonstration Of Chinese Blind School

It was a very enthusiastic gathering of American women's Club members and enough of others to fill the large Martyrs' Memorial Hall of the Y.M.C.A. that sat through an entertainment and demonstration given yesterday afternoon by the pupils of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, under the auspices of the club. At various times, there has been a good deal written about this institution, but yesterday was probably the first time many Shanghai residents have had a practical demonstration of the results of the work.

In an introduction, the company was asked to be indulgent, to remember that many of the pupils were no more than twelve years old, that they were blind, that they were Chinese, that the vocal parts were in English and that none of them started the study of that language until three years ago and some of them only as late as last September. Which, of course, suggested something worse than the average office-boy.

It was, therefore, no wonder that, for a turn or two, the audience were almost too surprised to applaud. The pronunciation was marvellous. Indeed, the fact was not quite driven home until one diminutive little chap of a few months' study, getting vigorous applause for a very well-rendered humorous composition, responded by contrast with another in "pidgin."

There were demonstrations of writing and typewriting from dictation and, though some of the words given floored the boys in pronunciation, they never hesitated to spell them correctly. Tumbling and drills filled in the program and the general impression was that such a splendid practical demonstration went farther to advertise the work of the institution and secure it support than any amount of written appeals.

During an interval, the veteran Dr. John A. Brashear delivered a short address. His manifold activities include work on the board of an American institution for the blind and it was with great feeling that he spoke.

He opened with a story showing the cheerfulness of the blind. Helen Keller has been a great friend of his for years and he said that, one day, while talking to her, he was so moved that he could not keep back the tears. At the end, he told her that he had wept so much that he had damped two handkerchiefs. There came the laughing response: "And you ought to think yourself lucky that you have two handkerchiefs!"

His blind proteges, he said, always knew when he was about "and don't you think it makes this old man happy when he hears them call: 'Hullo, here's Uncle John!'" Just before he left America, he listened to just such another program as they had heard that afternoon and the result was that they intended to get another \$75,000 from the Governor of Pennsylvania for the institution, for the blind deserved help.

"That little boy you have just heard speak is going to make a name for himself. He is a genius, though he is blind," was Dr. Brashear's encouraging assurance.

There was one thing, he continued, that all the blind appreciate and that is music. He was astonished at the harmony that came from these poor little Chinese children and everybody interested in their instruction deserved the greatest credit and encouragement.

What they all wanted to do was to prevent blindness, because 65 per cent of it was preventable, but, where there were blind, let others do all possible to take care of them.

The program of the entertainment follows: Chorus—"All Hail!" Dumb-Bell Drill. Recitation. Demonstration of reading, etc. "Novel!"

Solo, instruments and chorus "Just Like Big Brothers" Four kindergarteners School Song. Institution chorus Gymnastic exercises.

Trio—"The Beacon Light" Three Blind Teachers Dialogue in Costume "Red Riding Hood" Three Boys

Piano Solo. Junior pupil Chorus—"Swanee River" Institution chorus Reading. Tumbling and Pyramids. National Anthem.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Italian War Relief Fund

The following is the 18th list of subscriptions to the Italian Red Cross and Fund in aid of the Italian victims of the war.

	Tls.	\$
C. Bedoni (18th)...	36.00	
G. A. Bena (4th)...		50
C. Bianchi (18th)...	25	
T. Casella (18th)...	5	
L. Camera (18th)...	5	
A. Cerutti (18th)...	10	
Dr. L. Cugno (17th and 18th)...	20	
E. Denegri (18th)...	100	
A. P. Ferrari (18th)...	5	

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

G. Pinocchio (18th)	10
G. Frankel (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th)...	20
A. Gallo (18th and 19th)...	10
A. Grossi (16th, 17th and 18th)...	15
Leone Levi (18th)...	20
Mme. Pandini (18th)...	5
A. Riggio (18th)...	20
Theodoro (18th and 19th)...	10
A. Zanella (17th and 18th)...	10
A. Drachenfels (Italian Fete)...	75
H. E. Jones (Italian Fete)...	5

H. C. Zimmermann	20
Previously ac-	36.00 495
knowledgeed...	1,000 1,555.80 10,585
Grand Total...	1,000 1,591.80 11,080
Handed over to Mr. M. Denegri, Local Agent for the Italian Red Cross Society \$247.50 and Tails 18. Remitted through the Italian Consul-General to the Committee appointed at the War Office, Rome, for the erogation of monies contributed in aid of poor relatives of dead or wounded Military \$35,711 at exch. 3/5 1/2 and 71.60 = \$247.50 and Tails 18.	
A. Riggio, Hon. Treasurer.	
15 Avenue du Roi Albert.	

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to temporary premises at N. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,

OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F.I.O

(Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of London.

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price \$1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking-Up (Main Line)										Nanking To Shanghai North-Down									
STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Coals	Goods	Fast	Local	Slow	Coals	Goods	Fast	Local	Slow	Coals	Goods	Fast	Local	Slow	Coals
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55			8.20	9.00	12.00	15.20	8.40	28.00			7.10				11.15	14.20	16.55	23.00
Nanking Ferry				8.40	9.20	12.20	15.40	8.60	28.20			7.30				11.35	14.40	17.15	23.20
SOOCHOW	9.34			10.00	10.40	13.40	16.60	9.00	29.00			7.50				11.55	15.00	17.35	23.40
WUSHI	10.21			10.45	11.25	14.25	17.00	9.10	29.10			8.00				12.05	15.10	17.45	23.50
CHANGCHOW	11.19			11.40	12.20	15.20	18.00	9.20	29.20			8.10				12.15	15.20	17.55	24.00
TANYANG	12.07			12.25	13.05	16.05	18.40	9.30	29.30			8.20				12.25	15.30	18.05	24.10
CHINKIANG	12.51			13.10	13.50	16.50	19.20	9.40	29.40			8.30				12.35	15.40	18.15	24.20
Nanking Ferry	14.10											8.40				12.45	15.50	18.25	24.30
NANKING	14.16			15.00	15.40	18.40	20.05	9.50	29.50			8.50				12.55	16.00	18.35	24.40

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections										Down									
STATIONS	Express	Local	Slow	Coals	Goods	Fast	Local	Slow	Coals	Goods	Fast	Local	Slow	Coals	Goods	Fast	Local	Slow	Coals
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55			8.20	9.00	12.00	15.20	8.40	28.00			7.10				11.15	14.20	16.55	23.00
NANKING FERRY				8.40	9.20	12.20	15.40	8.60	28.20			7.30				11.35	14.40	17.15	23.20
PUKOW	9.34			10.00	10.40	13.40	16.60	9.00	29.00			7.50				11.55	15.00	17.35	23.40
TSINANFU	10.21			10.45	11.25	14.25	17.00	9.10	29.10			8.00				12.05	15.10	17.45	23.50
TIENTSIN CENTRAL	11.19			11.40	12.20	15.20	18.00	9.20	29.20			8.10				12.15	15.20	17.55	2

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 473.

China Sea.

Yangtze River—Chinkiang District.

Extension of the Johnson Flats.

Pagoda Buoy to be moved.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 17th January, 1917, the Pagoda Buoy will be moved about 6.5 cables S. 148. 30' E. from its present position, owing to the extension of the Johnson Flats.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 16th January, 1917.

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, January 18th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by

Mr. J. HUSTON EDGAR, F.R.G.S.

on "The Country and Some Customs of the Man Tai of West China."

The Meeting is open to the public.

ISAAC MASON,

Hon. Secretary.

12421

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, January 22 and 23, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election by registered owners of land in the Settlement of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1917.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, January 22, 1917.

Shanghai, January 5, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,

Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. H. FRASER,

H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,

Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,

Consul-General for Sweden.

DE REUS,

Consul-General for Netherlands.

H. KNIPPING,

Consul-General for Germany.

THOMAS SAMMONS,

Consul-General for U. S.

of America.

G. DE BLANCK,

Consul-General for Cuba.

G. DE ROSSI,

Consul-General for Italy.

JORGEN EITZEN,

Consul-General for Norway.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,

Consul-General for Portugal.

EMILE NAGGIAR,

Acting Consul-General for France.

JULIO PALENCIA,

Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISS,

Consul for Brazil.

12388

NOTICE

THE firm known as ABRAHAM KATZ & CO. is, as from December 27th, 1916, under the complete control and sole management of the undersigned, a Russian subject, who assumes all responsibility, etc., after this date.

(Sgd.) M. G. Grenberg.

12393 J 17

The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is to be obtained at HANGCHOW.

Pay a visit to the

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館新新湖西州杭 (WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds. A good bag guaranteed.

Moderate rates

for the week-end or longer periods.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith had a dog, a mangy little brute. Which his friends all detested, but Bill thought quite cute.

One day the dog bit him—Bill bit him right back—Drank "Upper Crust" Whisky and gave him the sack.

DON'T OVERLOOK "UPPER CRUST" IT IS THE BEST AMERICAN RYE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

12393

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL \$6,000,000

In shares of \$10 each (Straits currency) full paid

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12383

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

"An Evening with Kipling"

by

MR. HENRY SCHLEE

Illustrating by Recitations from Kipling's Poems on "Empire," "War" and "Work" the identity of his ideals with those of the great Soldier.

Proceeds to go equally to Lord

Kitchener's Memorial Fund

(The object of which is to provide for disabled Officers and Men who have suffered in the service of their Country)

and

The B. W. W. A. Sock

Department

(All the socks are sent to Shanghai Volunteers).

Tickets, \$2.00 each, to be obtained from Moutrie's, Astor House Hotel, and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents.

No Collections.

12328

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Sadding Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.

Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Sadding

Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: \$1.00 per day and \$3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffin: Tiffin will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIPPIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: \$1.00 (cloth cover) and \$0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. Chang,

Secretary.

12329

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you think of

China's Most Densely Populated Province,

This k of Szechwan, and you will also

This k of Widler & Co., Chungking, W. China.

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4761

Prices from Jan. 1st, 1916

per ton

Hongay Coal (Lump).....\$24.00

Hankow Coal (Nuts).....23.00

Shansi Coal (Nuts).....24.00

Japan Coal (No. 1).....18.00

Japan Coal (No. 2).....17.00

Japan Coal (No. 3).....16.00

Coke.....16.00

Charcoal, 2 Baskets.....1.20

Firewood, 50 Bundles.....1.00

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal.

per ton

Hongay Anthracite Coal.....\$22.00

Hankow.....21.00

House Coal No. 1.....16.00

House Coal No. 2.....15.00

Kitchen Coal No. 1.....14.00

Kitchen Coal No. 2.....14.00

Fire wood 60 Bundles.....1.00

Charcoal 2 Baskets.....1.00

COMPRADORE of

Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft

WONG LEE FONG

Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund. 11502

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

The Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

The Certificate for 44 shares Nos. 1/40 & 137/140 in this Company, standing in the name of Wong Park-sang (黃柏生) of Shanghai, has been lost, and if at the expiration of a fortnight from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Shanghai, Jan. 17th, 1917.

The Eastern Syndicate,

General Managers.

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauhman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6.

12351

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI

1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII (Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 15 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies, BUT

We give you a Further Advantage viz., Our Monthly Drawings which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BRUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,

General Manager.

S. V. "FEARLESS"

MERCHANTS and others will take notice that the Captain and Owners and Agents of the above vessel accept no responsibility for debts incurred by the members of the crew thereof, and any credit extended them is at the risk of the parties giving same.

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD., Agents.

Notice to Consignees

M/S "BAYARD"

DAMAGED cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Morton & Reeves, on Friday, Jan. 19th, at 9.30 a.m., at the Chang Kah Pang Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Charterers.

12420

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

RE ESTATE OF HENRY AUGUST JAEGER, DECEASED.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly appointed to act as the administrator of the above entitled estate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same with proper vouchers to the said administrator within six months from the date of this notice; and that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to forthwith make payment to the said administrator.

Dated, January 17, 1917.

M. L. HEEN,

Administrator.

1 Soochow Road.

Shanghai, China.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GERMAN governess wishes a position in American or Neutral family. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

12414 J 20

HIGHLY educated Chinese, with knowledge of stenography, typing and bookkeeping, is open for employment. American firm preferred. Please apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

12413 J 19

YOUNG MAN, Chinese (21), educated in America, speaks and writes perfect English, seeks position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

12419 J 22

YOUNG MAN (neutral) seeks position as office assistant. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports, exports, bookkeeping and typewriting. At references. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

12397 J 20

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED at once, two good servants, boy-cook and coolie. Northern preferred. Only reliable and trustworthy servants need apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

12408 J 17

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12401 J 17

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In No. 11, large sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

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10070

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Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.

12277

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12390 J 17

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TO LET, two large and one small room, with private bathrooms and verandahs, excellent board, and very desirable. Suitable for bachelors or married couple. Terms moderate. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road.

12415 J 21

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12411 J 18

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12403 J 18

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12388 J 17

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12260 J 18

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OFFICES AND GODOWNS to let, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

12371 J 18

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WANTED, light roadster or touring car; must be in good condition (or with overhaul) and a bargain. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

12412 J 19

TWO thoroughbred hounds for sale, 8 and 10 months old. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

12410 J 18